

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH OCT 33
IN SOCIAL SERVICE 1027 G R
UNIVERSITY OF N C BOX 711
CHAPEL HILL N C

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH
IN SOCIAL
SERVICE

TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 45

OCTOBER 26, 1933

No. 8

VICTOR MILL STARCH

"The Weaver's Friend"

It BOILS THIN penetrates the
WARP . . . carries the weight into the
cloth . . . means good running work
. . . satisfied help and 100% production

*We Are In a Position To Offer
Prompt Shipment*

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY
COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. Iler, Greenville, S. C.

F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga.

L. J. Castile, Charlotte, N. C.



Don't be Sentimental . . .



"You've been
a good old
machine . . .
... but!"

about your old machines.
They have done their work.
Give them a final pat on
the flywheel, and

Get rid of them!

I NSTALL new, modern finishing machines which will improve the quality of your finish—make goods more saleable—and at the same time improve your yardage while they save labor and power costs.

We'll admit that it takes courage to scrap a machine that is working as efficiently as it ever did.

But—it's out of date, and it's costing you money to keep it. Let us prove this to you. Tell our engineers what machines you are operating, and they will show you quickly why you cannot afford to continue with machinery which places you at a disadvantage so far as your competitors are concerned.

These same competitors had the courage to scrap obsolete machines even though they were running as well as they ever did.

You surely have the same courage.

Remember

In addition to the regular Butterworth Finishing Machinery we also build the complete line of Klauder Weldon Dyeing Machines. This is known as the K.W. line. Constant research and development work has been going on in connection with this line. We shall be glad to have the opportunity of telling you something about up-to-the-minute K. W. machines.

H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO.

Established 1820

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PLANTS at PHILADELPHIA and BETHAYRES, PA.

New England Office:
TURKS HEAD BUILDING
Providence, R. I.

Southern Office:
JOHNSTON BUILDING
Charlotte, N. C.

In Canada:
W. J. WESTAWAY CO.
Hamilton, Ontario

BUTTERWORTH *Finishing* MACHINERY

A COMPLETE LINE OF FINISHING AND RAYON MACHINERY FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 118 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 2, 1897.



TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 45—No. 8

OCTOBER 26, 1933

Present-Day Relationships Between Cotton Textile Costs and Prices *

BY RALPH E. LOPER

Industrial Engineer

To get a clear understanding of the present situation we must keep in mind what has been transpiring in the cotton textile industry since it passed its peak of expansion in 1923.

At the close of that year there were approximately 38,000,000 spindles in place in our cotton mills but because of keen competition and unprofitable selling prices the total number of spindles in place has been declining since early in 1924 without an interruption. During this period mills with about 7,500,000 spindles, representing an original investment of approximately \$150,000,000, were dismantled.

In 1929 when the New York stock market was establishing record high prices and when the Dow Jones industrial averages were 350 per cent of their 1923 values, the average price for the stocks of Southern cotton mills was only 62 per cent of their 1923 values and New England textile shares showed much greater depreciation.

The cotton textile industry did not share broadly in the general prosperity of the middle twenties. If, therefore, any year during this period is to be selected as a basis for judging present conditions, it becomes highly important to keep constantly in mind the special position of the cotton textile industry during this base period.

MILL SITUATION IN 1926

The United States Department of Commerce has selected the year 1926 and uses the average wholesale price of cotton goods during that year as 100 per cent for the basis of their index of cotton goods prices.

In August, 1933, this index stood at 93.5 per cent and special comment has been made because this is only 6.5 per cent below 1926 prices. Before drawing any conclusions from this comparison it may be well to see what the condition of the cotton textile industry was in this year 1926 which some are inclined to consider normal.

A compilation based upon the Federal income tax returns from 1,060 cotton textile mills for 1926 shows that combining their profits and losses leaves a net deficit of \$32,463,000 after income taxes. Nineteen hundred and twenty-six may represent normal prosperity for industry in general but it was an unfortunate year for the textile industry.

*Extracts from address before Annual Meeting Cotton-Textile Institute.

Considerable emphasis has been repeatedly placed upon the relation between the price of cotton and the price of cloth during the past ten years. The suggestion has been made that this period should be considered as normal. Let us, however, examine the facts. A careful study based upon income tax returns during five of these years and upon published statements for years on which income tax data is not available indicates that the net deficit of all these cotton mills during this whole ten-year period was more than \$100,000,000 after income taxes.

In their efforts to reduce these ruinous losses, managers have felt obliged from time to time to reduce both wages and salaries. As a result the average hourly wage rates, which have always been relatively low when compared with rates for similar skill or responsibility in other important industries, were only 21.5c per hour in March, 1933.

A tabulation of the hourly earnings per employee in each of 87 industries in June, 1933, placed cotton goods next to the lowest. Only cotton seed products was lower with a rate of 19.7c per hour. No one deplored these low wages more than the leaders of the industry.

Selling houses have also borne a heavy share of the burden. Commissions which had been set as low as conditions permitted during normal periods proved to be entirely inadequate during a period of falling prices and curtailed operating schedules.

CODE PROVISIONS INCREASE COSTS

The following provisions of the code had a direct and important effect upon the manufacturing cost in every cotton mill:

1. The 40-hour work week for textile operatives.
2. The same weekly pay for 40 hours as was previously paid for the longer week.
3. A minimum wage of \$12 in the South and \$13 in the North.

These three provisions of the code increased the manufacturing cost of textile mills in some sections much more than in others. Mills whose operating schedules were already limited by law to 48 hours had their labor costs increased 20 per cent before putting into effect the minimum wage provision. Mills which were operating on a 55-hour schedule had their labor costs increased 37½ per cent before they applied the minimum wage provision.

After adding the increases caused by the minimum

wage provisions, we get a total increase of over 100 per cent in the labor costs of many mills. The average labor cost per unit of product for the industry as a whole increased 70 per cent.

The 40-hour week with an 80-hour limit on machinery increased the cost per unit of product for taxes, insurance, obsolescence and all the other fixed items of overhead which must be spread over a smaller weekly production.

The costs of fuel and supplies of all kinds and machinery replacements have also materially increased because other manufacturers are operating under codes which have increased their costs and compelled them to obtain higher prices.

The provision of the code which limits the operation of productive machinery to 80 hours per week is an extremely important and valuable provision. It is vital to the success of the whole program that this provision should be permanent. It has increased the cost in mills which persistently ran on longer schedules, but has had little effect on the average cost for the industry, because the third shift is rarely ever an efficient shift and is not required to meet consumer demands.

PROCESSING TAX

On August 1st a processing tax amounting to 4.2c per pound net weight of cotton opened was applied to the textile industry, this tax applying uniformly per pound of cotton regardless of grade or length of staple. This adds 30 per cent to today's cost of 1 3-16-inch staple cotton and 45 per cent to the cost of short cotton used in making coarse yarns and heavy work clothes.

This tax is expected to yield \$110,000,000 during the cotton year of 1933 and 1934, yet it is spoken of as being unimportant to the ultimate consumer amounting to less than 8 cents on a sheet, 8¼ cents on overalls and a trifle over one cent per yard on unbleached muslin, etc. Actually this tax will collect from the consumers in one year more than the combined net profits of the cotton textile industry during the best year it has had since the world war.

The processing tax is expected to collect more than twice the amount of money the industry is allowed to include for depreciation on Federal tax returns. The processing tax amounts to six times as much as the cotton textile industry pays for all State, county and municipal taxes. Again this sum would have paid all the operatives employed in the cotton textile industry in March, 1933, for a period of nine months at the rates then prevailing.

Unless this phenomenally burdensome tax can be removed it is essential for the protection of the industry that compensatory taxes be levied promptly upon competing products. Already examples are numerous of customers who have changed from cotton to paper towels or from cotton to burlap bags with cancellation of orders for cotton products.

To show the actual results of operation under the code and the processing tax, a careful study has been made of the present cost of manufacturing in representative groups of Southern and Eastern mills. On October 7th the cost of cotton was added to these manufacturing costs and the total was compared with the selling price of the various fabrics and yarns with the following results:

PRESENT PRICES SHOW LITTLE PROFIT

The group of fine combed fabrics included a broadcloth, a lawn and a pique. These three standard fabrics showed an average loss of .47c per yard before interest. To return 6 per cent interest on investment at replacement cost requires on these fabrics 2.97c per yard.

A similar calculation on October 7th for a group of typical print cloths showed an average of 1.72c per pound earned toward interest, which is equivalent to only 2.38 per cent interest on investment at replacement cost.

A typical group of narrow sheetings showed an average of .83c per pound earned toward interest—equivalent to 1.75 per cent interest on investment at replacement cost.

A representative group of carded hosiery and warp yarns showed an average earning of 1.48c per pound, or 3.2 per cent interest on investment at replacement cost.

Combed yarns with mercerizing twist in ball warps showed an average earning of 2.67c per pound, or 1.62 per cent interest on investment at replacement cost.

These five groups taken together should give us a fair cross section of the industry. On the basis of prices on October 7th they show an average yield of 1.6 per cent on the investment at replacement cost. Some textile plants were constructed when costs were much higher than replacement basis. Others were built for less than replacement cost. Taking all these facts into consideration it is fair to say that the cotton textile industry as a whole is now earning a lower rate of interest on its actual investment than the United States Government pays on its bonds.

MILLS IN SOUND POSITION

The cotton textile industry is in a fundamentally sound position. Earnings are still extremely low, but we are better off than we were a year ago, and better than we were two years ago. The 80-hour limit on machine operation has gone a long way toward removing the menace of over-production. The long decline which started early in 1924 and the liquidation which has accompanied it has reduced the available productive equipment to about the level of 1910. In 1910 the work week for textile operatives varied from 54 hours to 60 hours and upwards. Today under the code it is 40 hours, and during the interval since 1910 the population of the United States has increased more than 35 per cent. With the increase in purchasing power expected under the NRA the prospects of the industry should be bright indeed.

A study of the relation of the active spindle hours reported for the industry, and the margin available to cover manufacturing costs, indicates quite clearly that during periods of normal activity in other industries, the nation is able to absorb the product of eight billion spindle hours per month, and to pay prices which yield a reasonable manufacturing margin. Between January, 1930, and May, 1933, the activity of the industry was at all times well below this figure. It averaged for this period of over three years 6,220,000,000 spindle hours per month. Sooner or later the effect of the deficit of cotton goods thus created will be keenly felt and will produce better manufacturing margins in cotton textiles.

MILLS CANNOT PROFITEER

There is, however, no possibility of profiteering by textile mills. This is well guarded against by the presence of over 1,000 competing units in the industry, with the largest unit operating only about three per cent of the spindles. Profiteering is also made possible by the terms of your code which allows 80 hours operation for productive equipment. Many mills are so situated that they cannot run two 40-hour shifts, but sufficient mills can do so to assure a safe margin of reserve capacity.

During the eight-week period ending September 9th at least 68 mills were idle for from one to three weeks each, yet manufacturing margins are narrower today on cotton textiles than they were July 17th.

The Export and Import Situation For Cotton Textiles Under the Code *

BY HARRY L. BAILEY

IN applying the Cotton Textile Code to their plants, cotton manufacturers have given anxious thought to whether the American public would become accustomed to the higher prices that its provisions necessitated. These apprehensions, I think, will gradually disappear as the prices for the products of other industries respond to the effects of other codes, and as the benefits of the higher costs which have been assumed by the manufacturer, the selling agent, the converter, the garment manufacturer, the wholesaler, and the retailer, under NRA, as well as the added costs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, are distributed to the workers in industry and on the farm.

The code, however, presents a critical situation from the standpoint of our foreign trade. America is leading the world in the restoration of more normal price levels and resulting purchasing power. For that reason we unquestionably are in advance of other countries with whom we are competing, and the position of American fabrics in world markets is jeopardized.

For some time past, the industry has been at a disadvantage through the depreciation of foreign currencies, which, together with low wages and low production costs in certain countries, made it most difficult for American cotton textiles to compete on a price basis in the markets of the world. Superimposed upon this difficulty, we have now increased cost of manufacture occasioned by shorter working hours, both for operatives and machinery, and by the higher wages resulting from the industry's acceptance of the NRA code. Before the adoption of this code, the struggle to retain export trade taxed every resource of our manufacturers and exporters. Since the application of the code, it has become a losing fight, and foreign competitors are making heavy inroads on our cotton textile export trade the world over.

NO HELP FOR DEPRECIATED DOLLAR

Depreciation in the exchange value of the dollar might have been expected to stimulate export trade; but this depreciation is offset by other factors favorable to foreign exporters. We know that the functioning of the code is reflected in increases which add tremendously to the cost of manufacturing, and that through these increases in cost, foreign manufacturers have gained a price advantage over American cotton textiles in the world's markets.

Recent statistics of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show that our exports of unbleached sheetings 40 inches and under, in June were 5,523,000 sq. yds.; in August they were 2,543,000 sq. yds. Exports of denims in June totalled 902,000 sq. yds.; and in August were reduced to 474,000 sq. yds. The figures for chambrays show 1,470,000 sq. yds. in June, compared with 668,000 sq. yds. in August. Under the classification "Other Printed Fabrics" we find the June exports were 1,833,000 sq. yds.; while in August they were 1,279,000 sq. yds. Decreases in the export yardage of other finished fabrics show the same trend.

*Extracts from address before Annual Meeting Cotton-Textile Institute.

JAPAN IS ACTIVE

Japan is particularly aggressive in competing for business in what heretofore have been the best markets for our textile exports; but it is of interest, at a time when our own export trade is vanishing, to find that reports from England state that "the latest and perhaps the most encouraging indication of better trade is the expansion of Great Britain's exports."

For example, our export market in Cuba absorbed \$3,500,000 worth of American piece goods in the year 1932. In the past three months, Japan has sold \$1,000,000 worth of piece goods there; the equivalent, if continued at this rate for the entire year, of the entire Cuban piece goods business of our exporters.

The same situation is extending to the Philippines—our largest export market for cotton goods. True, our goods enter that market free of tariff duties levied on products of other countries. Yet the Japanese exporters, because of the low production cost of their textiles, can land Japanese goods in the Philippines at prices sufficiently low to enable them to surmount the tariff barrier and take business away from American exporters on the basis of lower prices.

A comparison of prices reveals why the Japanese are making such dangerous inroads on our export trade. On grey goods, for example, the Japanese price in Manila for 36-inch 3.33 yd. fabric is $4\frac{1}{4}$ C.I.F.; the price on comparable American goods is $8\frac{1}{4}$ —a price differential of from 50 to 100 per cent in favor of Japanese grey goods is the handicap faced by our exporters in the Philippines, Cuba, Colombia, Haiti, and other export countries.

We have reports showing that Japanese pajama checks are taking the Venezuelan market from American goods. The Japanese price is $5\frac{1}{2}$ c per yd. net C.I.F., compared to 9c for the American fabric.

Japan has invaded Honduras with staple cottons at prices which preclude the possibility of business for American concerns.

Behind this aggressive bid for world export trade in textiles is powerful support given by the Japanese Government through subsidies for industrial and marketing organizations; and under this program the largest subsidies have been given to the textile and export guilds.

AMERICAN EXPORTS OF TEXTILES

Our textile export business has averaged about 7 per cent of the total production of cotton manufacture in this country; in money value this business has averaged over \$1,000,000 annually. Expressed in yardage, it represents over 500,000,000 sq. yds. per year, furnishing employment for over 35,000 employees and over 1,000,000 spindles. With the cost of finished cloth increased from 40 to 60 per cent because of the code, American exporters have no opportunity to fight for the retention of export markets now being taken from them by foreign competitors. None of the competing countries has in its industrial set-up the equivalent of hours of labor and the increased costs occasioned by NRA. The American textile industry's acceptance of this new economic theory has

(Continued on Page 24)

Fast Colors on Cotton

BY S. H. WILLIAMS

General Dyestuff Corporation.

IN speaking of fast colors the following remarks will be confined to the four groups: vats, indigosols, naphthols, and rapidogens, and recent developments regarding their application on cotton.

Although a number of the colors in the four groups mentioned will not meet the rigid demands for guaranteed fast color materials, these groups represent the bulk of the types from which the trade makes selections in doing fast color work.

When we mention new developments, let us consider for a moment how few of the present types were at our disposal only a few years back and how important a new product or group of colors might be to the industry. One by one new colors were added to the list, each product calling for investigation as to its use in various plants, so that its advantages and limitations might be pointed out.

The early dyers, chemists and colorists were handicapped working with groups having a limited range. Therefore, they welcomed a new product that might help simplify their problems, whether it was a question concerning the working qualities of a product, or one involving the replacing of a color that was always on edge due to lack of the proper fastness.

An important step in the development of fast colors was the cotton printers' investigation concerning the application of vat colors. Only the pioneers in this field know of the numerous problems that confronted their successful application. The dyestuff manufacturers, quick to recognize a tremendous outlet for their products, immediately put research staffs to work in aiding the industry to apply these colors properly. They recognized the need for smooth, grit-free pastes and colors having the properties of fixing in the shortest possible time in an ager. The results are that today the colorist has at his disposal a wide range of products developed to meet these special requirements.

The majority of these new developments were not accidental, and colors analogous to our every-day, modern appliances are here because of research put to work in an attempt to make products having properties that would overcome some fault of the existing types. Mechanical equipment was improved by the same methods, and machinery manufacturers were quick to see the needs of the industry in producing suitable equipment with which to apply the new colors.

The producer of fabrics containing fast color effects has at his command today thousands of combinations from which to select the proper type for the right job. For this work on cotton the four groups mentioned come foremost into consideration.

Naphthols have already made marked strides in gaining an important position in this field and it is the newer developments that have greatly enhanced the value of this line. The naphthols and their allied groups, the rapid fast colors and rapidogens, are striking examples of careful research.

The introduction of a new development almost immediately compels the progressive plant to investigate its possibilities in order to keep ahead or abreast of the keenest competition. A great number of the products may

prove of no interest, or have characteristics that may prevent their adoption in a particular line, but in all cases they should be investigated if they are developments of research by reputable concerns.

In most cases a laboratory test will determine the actual value of a product and govern what measures should be adopted in arranging practical trials. It is often true that successful laboratory results fail when put into practice, but it is only through these methods that we learn of the best and discard the unsuitable types.

When we look back, we find the concerns that have continually carried out experiments in their respective lines the ones that are best informed regarding present-day developments. The future, no doubt, has in store for us a number of drastic changes in color application and a short period of time may find our present methods and products obsolete.

NAPHTOLS

Let us look over this group and see the wide range of products now available since the first Naphtol AS was put on the market. Two new products that fill a requirement not obtainable with the older types of this class are Naphtol AS-LT and Naphtol AS-ITR. They fill a need in producing reds, rose and pink combinations that are faster to light than the same shades produced with the older products. Naphtol AS-ITR coupled with the Fast Red Salt or Base ITR is an important combination for producing bright shades of pink on all classes of work.

Naphtol AS-ITR belongs to the substantive class and has very good affinity for cotton. For this reason it is particularly adapted for pressure machine dyeing as it can be salt rinsed to advantage. Since Naphtol AS-ITR is classed with the less soluble naphthols, piece goods to be dyed with this color are best impregnated on the jig.

NAPHTOLS AS-LB

This naphtol adds to the range a product for producing pleasing brown shades which are fast to light, washing, and chlorine. It is also highly substantive and can be applied on all forms of equipment. For piece goods the control of the impregnation is more easily handled by applying on the jig, due to its fast exhausting properties. This naphtol is best dissolved hot with the addition of Igepon T or a good grade of sulfonated castor oil.

NAPHTOLS AS-SG AND AS-SR

Both these products produce very good blacks, ranging in tone from the green to the red side. They are welcome improvements over the older naphtol blacks made with the various naphthols coupled with the Black salts or Bases.

A feature of great importance is their use as shading products, which eliminates a great many of the undesirable combinations that had to be resorted to when dulling naphtol shades. It is always better practice to shade with a naphtol if possible as repeated results are more easily checked. Fast color salts used for shading purposes have always been more or less troublesome because of the difference in coupling energy.

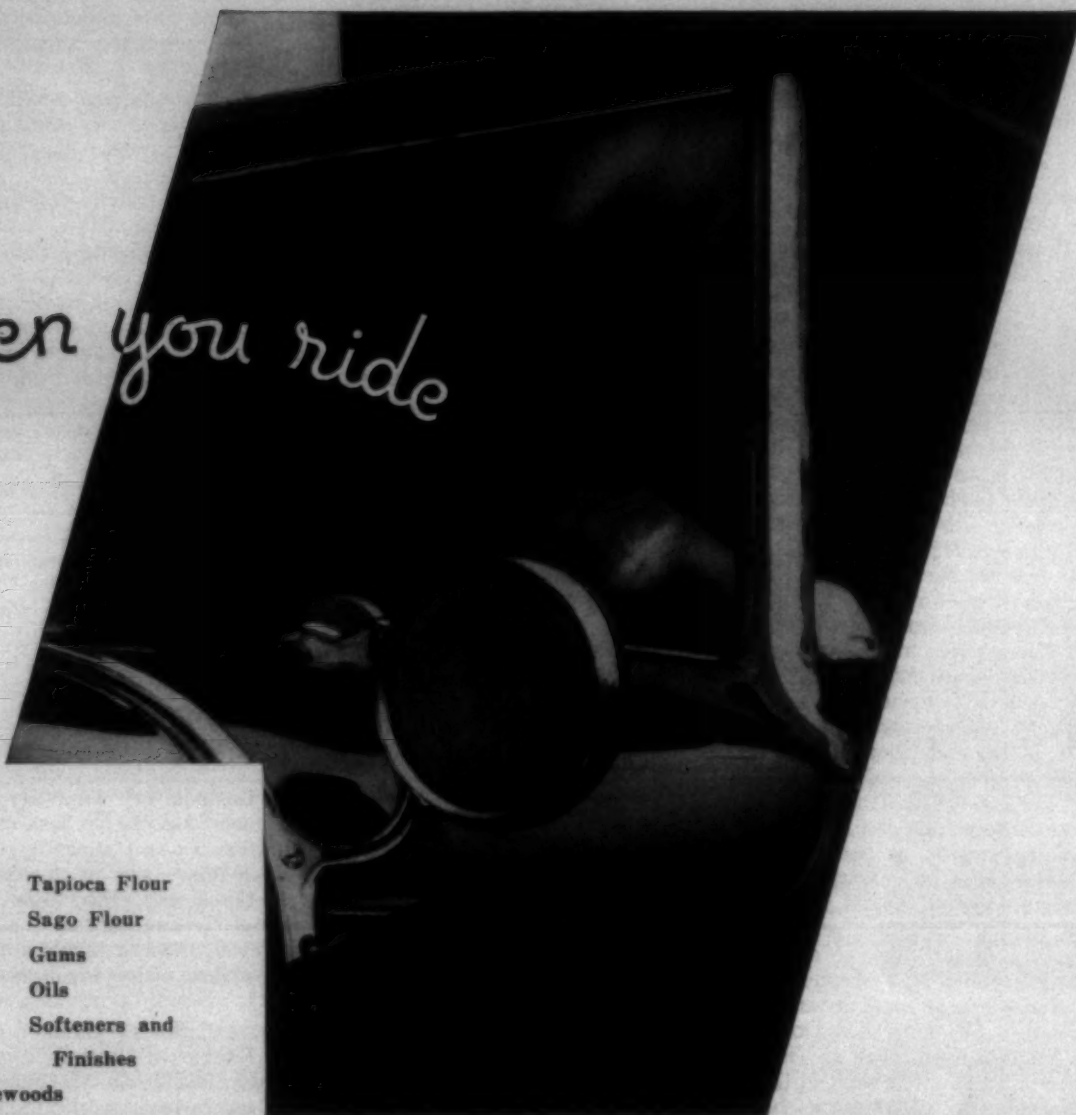
NAPHTOL AS-GR

This type produced the first green and proved after years of research that this field was capable of offering almost a complete range of shades.

(Continued on Page 8)

*Paper before Piedmont Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

When you ride



Acids	Tapioca Flour
Alkalis	Sago Flour
Bichromates	Gums
Alums	Oils
Potashes	Softeners and
Prussiates	Finishes
Dyewoods	



You jump into your car without a thought as to where it was built and of what materials. And yet it is astonishing to see the list of industries that are called into action when you ride. Rubber in the tires—composition in the wheel—glass in the windshield—metals, paints and lacquers, textiles, leathers—all these fields of business are present. And American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation *serves them all.*

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

5 3 5 F I F T H A V E N U E . N E W Y O R K

Fast Colors on Cotton

(Continued from Page 6)

The green made with this naphthol coupled with Fast Blue Salt BB or Base was a little too blue for the majority of present shades. However, it finds a useful place in shading naphthol blues to the green side, which is necessary often when matching standards produced with the Hydron Blue G types.

Concerning the application of naphthols, I will confine the following remarks to piece goods.

What factors determine the most suitable method of application for dyeing naphthols on piece goods? The first consideration should be given to the properties of the naphthol to be used. The character of the naphthol decides whether the product is suited for pad work or best applied on jigs. The more soluble types are in most cases the less substantive and, as in the case of padding direct colors, make suitable products for pad work. The stability of naphthol pad solutions in the concentrations necessary for this kind of work must next be considered. It can be seen readily that naphthols having the properties of the less soluble types, being highly substantive and poor in stability, would offer problems in working out pad solutions that would check over a long run.

The yardage to be dyed governs whether or not continuous dyeing enters into the question. Small lots can be handled as economically on the pads and jigs. Naphtholated material gives the best fastness to crocking when dried before developing but as this procedure requires special care, it is seldom resorted to for plain shade work.

The construction of the material is also a factor of great importance and in itself often decides whether the material should be padded or impregnated on the jigs. Heavy goods on construction hard to penetrate, having poor absorption, would give best results by the straight jig method. Naphthols dyed on mercerized prepared cloth have a better finished appearance, especially on low carded counts. The mercerizing helps overcome the dead cotton which at times is very noticeable.

DIAZOPON A

Naphthol dyers have at their disposal today a product that fills a long-felt want in the application of this group. Diazopon A finds its use in the developing baths whether fast color salts or bases are employed. It prevents the surface decomposition which oftentimes results in bad work. It keeps in suspension and very finely divided the surplus color lake that is formed in the dyebath. Being held in suspension, this loosely coupled matter is easily removed from the material. This is an important matter in any form of naphthol dyeing.

In diazotizing some of the bases it is often found that they are hard to wet out, but if first pasted with Diazopon they diazotize easily and produce developing liquors free from scum.

RAPIDOGENS

From the various naphthols and bases were developed the rapid fast and rapidogen colors which are playing such an important part in cotton printing. The rapidogens, having a wider range than the rapid fast colors, are the newer developments and offer in some cases advantages over the AS prepare style and printing on the fast color salts. These colors are best dissolved with warm water, caustic soda and a suitable solvent recommended by the manufacturers of this group. After printing and drying, they are aged in acetic acid fumes.

Just as we have the rapidogens which are developments from the naphthols, so we have the indigosols, the water soluble products of vat colors. The manufacture of water soluble vat colors is truly a great step forward and the future should develop further interesting products along

this line. A factor of no little importance today is that involving the combined uses of the indigosols and rapidogens in cotton printing.

It is the writer's opinion that the combined use of the rapidogens and indigosols in no way endangers the future and importance of the vat colors. No doubt the use of these products will play an important part in future printing of certain styles of fast colors. Their value will be based on the style, pattern and fastness demanded.

A successful method has been worked out recently whereby both these groups are developed in acid fumes, requiring only rinsing and soaping as an aftertreatment.

Regarding the application of vat colors, to my knowledge there have been no drastic changes in methods during this past year. Colors have been improved to meet the present requirements. Finely dispersed pastes are at the disposal of the pigment-pad dyer and colors with increased stability properties have been manufactured to meet the more rigid requirements of the continuous piece goods dyer.

In regard to the newer vat colors, I am sure all of you are familiar with the recent new types offered to the trade. Two products of importance are the Indanthren Greys BG and M. They offer shades that are fast to light in pale tones and can be applied on cotton in all forms from rawstock to the finished piece.

Combed Yarn Spinners Urge Compensating Tax on Rayon

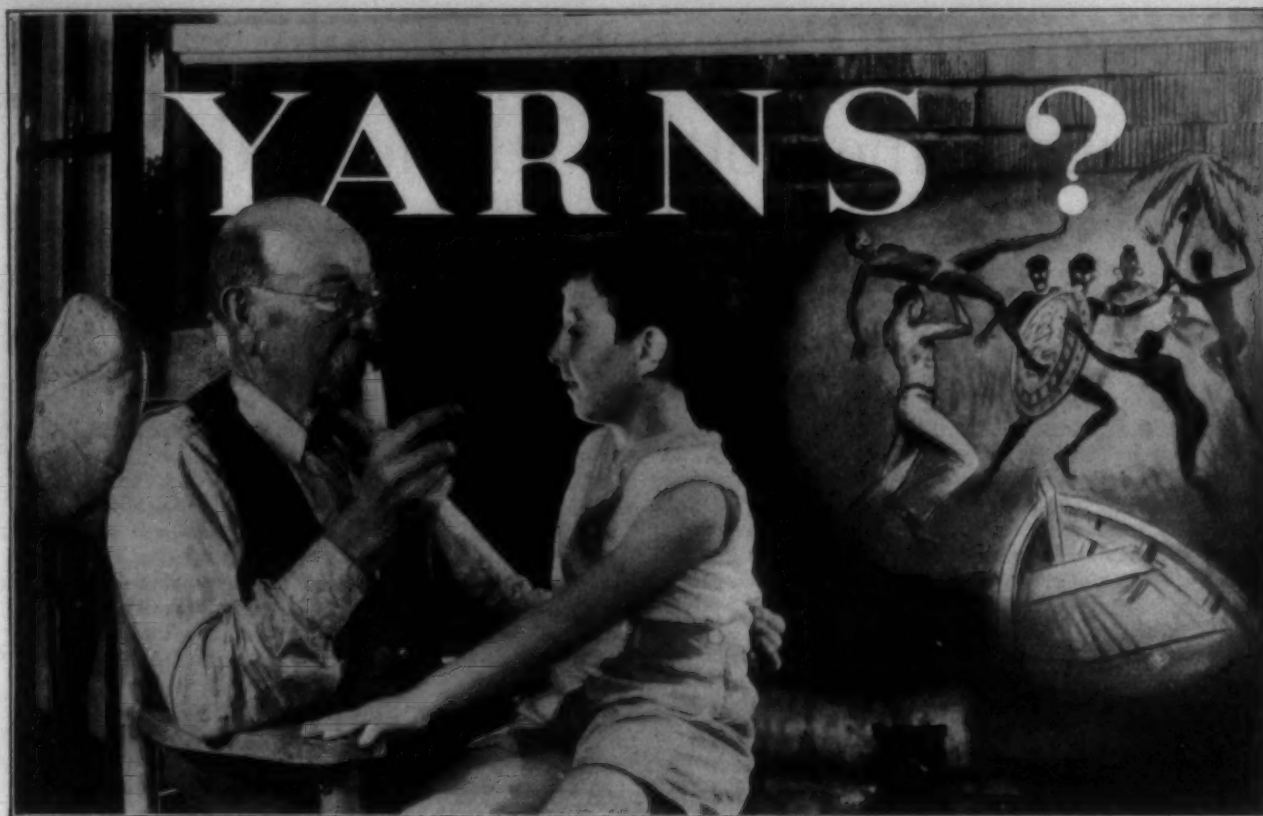
At a meeting in Gastonia last Thursday, the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners' Association took steps to get relief from the situation brought about by the processing tax on cotton, which they assert is causing them to lose much business to rayon and other fibres. It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting that the spinners must take concerted action in order to enable to compete fairly under the existing method of levying a processing tax on cotton alone.

To this end, the association's planning committee, composed of R. Grady Rankin, of Gastonia, chairman; A. K. Winget, of Albemarle, and T. H. McKinney, of Chattanooga, was authorized to begin work at once to co-ordinate all textile and other interests concerned with the problem into a single unit for protection.

It was pointed out by many of those present that the combed yarn industry is suffering greatly from the competition by rayon, jute and other competitive fibers. One or two combed yarn men reported that some of their customers had offered to resell some of their cotton yarn to the mill men at less than cost, because the rayon product could be had much more cheaply.

In the meantime, the above committee is asking that all combed yarn and carded yarn men, mercerizers and weavers, communicate to them all and any instances of the discrimination practiced against them, so that the information thus secured might be used in securing needed relief from the situation.

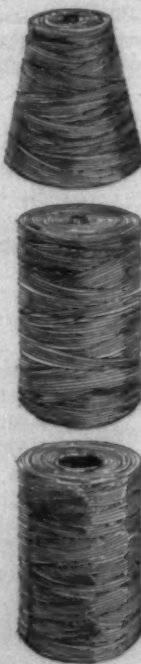
Among the many textile leaders present for the meeting were W. H. Suttentfield, of Statesville, second vice-president of the association; Fred M. Allen, of Gastonia, secretary; F. P. Baker, of Tryon; L. L. Hardin, of Clover; T. H. McKinney, of Chattanooga; L. N. Boys, of Tuxedo; D. B. Coltrane, of Concord; W. U. Shinn, of Norwood; W. D. Rhyne, of Cherryville; S. W. Cramer, of Cramerton; C. E. Hutchison, of Mount Holly; A. A. Cline, of Granite Falls; J. S. Wilcox, of Charlotte; and G. F. Lattimer, of Kings Mountain, and representatives of mills in Salisbury China Grove, Lincolnton and elsewhere.



Yes, We Sell Cotton Yarns of Practically Every Description

For many years Franklin Process has been a "buy-word" in custom yarn dyeing. Now it has the same significance in the cotton yarn field. We are prepared to furnish cotton yarns in practically any form, that is, natural, bleached, or colored (package dyed or stock dyed). Any putup can be supplied, except skeins or loom beams for package dyed yarn.

We carry a large stock of the more commonly used counts and qualities of cotton yarns for immediate delivery. Our mill connections en-



able us to supply other counts and qualities promptly. Our complete line includes a variety of qualities to meet practically every price requirement; also specialties (as well as standard items) such as mock twist, ratines and slub yarns.

Your inquiries will receive courteous and prompt attention.

FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

Yarn Merchants and Yarn Dyers. Also M't'rs. of Glazed Yarns and Machines for Dyeing and Bleaching Yarns in the Package Form, Cotton and Wool Raw Stock, Worsted Tops and Worsted Yarn on Jackspools, also Machines for Soaking Silk.

Main Office and Plant at Providence, R. I. Branch Plants at Philadelphia, Greenville, S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn. New York Office, 40 Worth St.

FRANKLIN PROCESS

COTTON YARNS AND CUSTOM YARN DYEING

Present and Prospective Developments Under the Cotton Textile Code *

BY GEORGE A. SLOAN

President Cotton-Textile Institute.

THE Cotton Textile Code has been in effect three months. Under its statistical provisions the Cotton-Textile Institute is now receiving reports of production, stocks and unfilled orders with respect to broad divisions and staple constructions of cotton textiles from many hundreds of mills and reports as to wages and working hours. What broad pictures do these reports now present? First, as to stocks: They show that in the middle of September, stocks on a comparable basis with a year ago, amounted to approximately the same quantity as a year ago, namely, 240,000,000 yards, as against 240,405,000 yards on September 30, 1932. It is well to point out at this time that stocks just prior to the adoption of the code on July 17th had been materially reduced, amounting approximately to 180,000,000 yards. In some groups, such as fine goods, wide and narrow sheetings, carded and combed yarns, denims and other colored goods, the stocks were down to the lowest point recorded in the 5½-year period for which comparable statistics are available. From such print cloth reports as were available, it was apparent that print cloth stocks were also reduced during the midsummer to the vanishing point.

This stock reduction is mentioned because it has been frequently stated that cotton mills deliberately accumulated a large volume of stocks in order to be well supplied when the reduced working hours and higher minimum wages went into effect. Any such statement or inference is highly inaccurate and unfair. As a matter of fact, the industry's stock position reached the lowest point upon record by the middle of July.

UNFILLED ORDERS

Second, as to unfilled orders: The volume of seasonal buying of cotton goods last year was very heavy and on September 30, 1932, unfilled orders amounted to 570,000,000 yards. On September 16, 1933, the latest date for which aggregate figures are available, the same mills had unfilled orders amounting to 425,000,000 yards. On the whole production has been fairly well balanced with demand. It is true that the aggregate stock position is somewhat higher today than on July 17th, but we must remember that they had reached a point of contraction which we could not reasonably expect to be continued.

HOURLY WAGES

Turning from production and stocks, let us now examine what the reports show as to the hourly wages paid to various occupational groups in mills. The filing of this information is mandatory on every cotton mill and each report is carefully examined by our statistical staff. If there is the slightest indication that lower than the minimum wage is being paid any worker entitled to the minimum or that he is working longer hours than the maximum, the matter is taken up immediately with the mill.

At the outset there were some misunderstandings which had to be explained by correspondence or by our field

representatives, but I am happy to report that any indication in these wage and hour reports of deviations from the code have practically disappeared. This is due in large measure to the fact that the Institute's field force is constantly on the move in interpreting the various provisions of the code.

You will recall that the code provides that the amount of differences existing prior to July 17, 1933, between the wage rates paid various classes of employees receiving more than the established minimum wage shall not be decreased. The importance of this section of the code has been pointed out by NRA officials. Where the hourly wage was previously above the minimum, this provision is a guarantee that the minimum wage shall not become the maximum wage.

While there are no available records of wages paid for different classifications of workers immediately preceding the effective date of the code, the wage data published for the year 1932 by the Department of Labor in Washington, compared with the wage reports now being compiled by the Institute, make it reasonably certain that the wages received by those who had been receiving more than the minimum, and the differentials, as well, have been adequately preserved. For instance, slasher tenders in 1932 earned 1½c per hour more than weavers. Over one thousand mill reports filed with the Institute showed that slasher tenders in August, 1933, earned on the average 2.2 cents per hour more than the weavers. Card grinders in 1932 earned 2.5c more than weavers; in August, 1933, 3c more. Warping and dyeing machine tenders in 1932 earned 2.5c more than weavers and in August, 1933, 4.5c more. Loom fixers in 1932 earned 9c more than weavers, and in August, 1933, 12c more. The average for seven occupational groups in 1932 that earned, according to Government reports, more than the minimum wage now prescribed in the code, including those above mentioned, was 34.9c per hour. In August, 1933, the average for the same group was 43.9c per hour, or an increase in the hourly rate of 25 per cent. Furthermore, the August, 1933, rate for this group was about 40 per cent in excess of the code minimum. Bear in mind that these averages include all kinds and classifications of cotton mills, including those making the plainest, coarsest and cheapest types of fabrics where the degree of skill is naturally less than in mills making the finer fabrics. Weaving of a coarse bagging is one thing; weaving of fine lawn or organdy for evening gowns is a very different thing.

EFFECT OF MINIMUM WAGE MISUNDERSTOOD

I am dwelling on the preservation of these traditional differentials in the industry for the different occupational groups for a very definite reason. A complete misconception of the effect of the minimum wage provisions of the Cotton Textile Code has been broadcast to the country. An utterly false impression has been widely conveyed that minimum wages in the cotton industry are the prevailing rates of wages for all grades of employment. It

(Continued on Page 27)

*Extracts from address before Annual Meeting Cotton-Textile Institute.

Dry Goods Movement Broadest In Years

AFTER dragging along during the first three months of last year at the bottom position of nearly a quarter of a century, the revival of retail distribution and the quickening in the long-deferred calls for Spring and Summer merchandise in wholesale markets brought a restoration of confidence to the entire dry goods trade in April. By the end of May, this activity had been extended to the broadest rate in the history of peace time, with prices and wages rising rapidly, production increasing, and sales pushing far ahead of output. Expansion progressed at an even more rapid rate during June, causing mills and their agents to decline much of the contract business tendered. Textiles had suffered a longer and more complete liquidation than any other lines, so that when confidence and demand revived the uplift was pronounced.

July witnessed the inauguration of the National Recovery Act in the cotton goods division—the first code to be adopted—right up to July 17, when it became operative, production was at its highest for nearly two years. After that date, output commenced to taper down to a forty-hour-week basis with many mills operating two sets of workers over a period of eighty hours each week. Production, distribution, and consumption have continued so much above the level of a year ago and prospects for the holiday trade have become so promising that many firms are counting on ending the year with a fair profit. Even though business during the remainder of the year should show only a slight gain over the 1932 sales, profit margins will be sizable, because of the good results in the second and third quarters, according to a survey of the dry goods trade, which has just been completed by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

PRODUCTION NEAR CAPACITY.

The substantial volume of textile output thus far this year is being consumed, as inventory reports give no threats of congestion in the movement for the immediate future. Much of the current business in first hands, however, has to do with goods for a new Spring season, although needs for immediate sales are reflected clearly in the many requests for prompt shipments. An outstanding feature of production is in the rayon division, where manufacturers have been forced to allot their output to insure satisfactory deliveries and to meet trade requirements. Manufacturers of woolen goods continue at about the same high rate that characterized production during the Summer months, although demand for finished goods has been somewhat lighter since October 1. Many mills already have Spring orders in hand to carry current schedules through the holiday period.

The silk trade has suffered from the severe strikes in dyeing and finishing plants, yet the cleaning up of low quality converted goods has left the market in much better shape than it has been in for a long time. Production in the cotton goods division has been aided by active buying of print cloths, broadcloths, and some other convertibles at a time when the markets were weakened steadily, following lower cotton prices and higher demand. Many large mills now are sold ahead from two to three months. Improvement in the sales of fine and fancy cottons has supplied that division with sufficient business for the last quarter of the year. The colored goods division is well

occupied on work-shirt and work-suit fabrics, play cloths for children, men's trouserings, flannels, and such staples as denims and checks.

LARGEST SALES IN TWO YEARS.

For the first nine months of the current year, total sales of wholesalers exceeded the comparative figures of 1932 by at least 50 per cent. During the first two months of the year, sales were below normal, but during some of the months which followed, sales frequently ran as high as 70 to 100 per cent above those for the corresponding months a year ago. There were many delays in filling orders during this period, caused by the sold-up condition in some of the staple lines. From May 1 until the middle of August, sales of leading wholesalers reached the highest volume in two years. Early demand was for piece goods and staples, with the heavier flannels and knit goods predominating now. Stocks are in good shape to take care of fill-ins.

July was the outstanding month of the year for retailer, both in volume and profits. August and September did not continue the higher record established for July, but since the first of the current month demand in many divisions has been stronger. Distribution has been chiefly in staples, such as prints, muslins, sheetings, flannels, hosiery, underwear, and blankets. While staples marked at medium prices have been selling better than fancy goods, there has been a noticeable increase in the demand for the better qualities of merchandise during the last thirty days.

HIGHER PRICES GENERAL.

Prices in nearly all divisions have increased steadily since April, and at present are from 25 to 100 per cent higher than at the beginning of the current year. The most striking advances have been in unfinished goods, where quotations on many of the most staple number are more than double the prices quoted in February. Mark-ups in the cotton goods division have been sharp, notably in print cloths, sheetings, broadcloths, printed percales, denims, ticking, towels, sheets, and pillowcases. Blankets are selling at retail for about 75 per cent more than they brought a year ago, while quotations on raw wool are 92.2 per cent higher than in the comparative period of 1932.

Although the trend of prices is upward, on the whole, there have been some recessions of late in several cotton goods lines, chiefly percales, printed draperies, cretonnes, and some of the wash goods. On the other hand, sheets and pillowcases have held steady, with a large movement still under way. Prices of some of the staple towels are lower, but the new weaves are higher. Candlewick bedspreads have been marked down, to some extent, but most high-grade woven lines are holding firm.

FAILURES REDUCED ONE-HALF.

The wider distribution and higher prices for all grades of dry goods have checked the steady increase in failures since 1929, which reached an all-time peak in 1932, with the number of defaults totalling 3,183 and the involved liabilities \$73,931,987. In 1932 manufacturers were going into bankruptcy at the rate of 8 a month, while the monthly average the current year is only 5. The monthly failure average of 257 for retailers in 1932 has been reduced to 152 during nine months of 1933.



USE
Hartogel
K
BASED ON RESEARCH
For better sizing of Rayon Warps

WHEN applied in the proper proportions with our special Rayon Oils, Hartogel "K" not only improves fibre lubrication but also gives greater pliability and increased resistance to the absorption of moisture. Additional information and specific instructions for application under any given set of conditions will be furnished promptly on request.

Other Hart Products for textile processing—all based on many years of specialized experience and laboratory research—are available as follows:

Sulfonated Oils	Dye Assistants
Silk Soaking Oils	Wetting-out Agents
Rayon Oils	Kier Oils
Backwinding Oils	Softeners
Anti-Mildew Agents	Finishing Oils
Degumming Oils	Rayon Sizings
Bleaching Oils	Cotton Warp Dressings

For many years we have cooperated with manufacturers by helping them to secure the best possible results from the use of processing agents. If you are confronted with a processing problem our long experience and extensive research facilities are at your service.

THE HART PRODUCTS CORP.

Textile Processing Specialists

1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Officers of Cotton-Textile Institute

THE following officers of the Cotton-Textile Institute were elected at a meeting of the Board of Directors in New York City: President, George A. Sloan, New York City; Vice-Presidents, G. Edward Buxton, Providence, R. I., Donald Comer, Birmingham, Ala.; Treasurer, Gerrish H. Milliken, New York City; Secretary, Paul B. Halstead, New York City.

New members of the Executive Committee include: Alfred E. Colby, Pacific Mills, Boston, Mass.; Walter S. Montgomery, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; K. P. Lewis, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C.

The following members of the Executive Committee were re-elected: Robert Amory, Boston, Mass.; Wm. D. Anderson, Macon, Ga.; Harry L. Bailey, New York City; Bertram H. Borden, New York City; Cason Callaway, LaGrange, Ga.; Stuart Cramer, Cramerton, N. C.; B. B. Gossett, Charlotte, N. C.; Robert E. Henry, Greenville, S. C.; Russell H. Leonard, Boston, Mass.; Henry F. Lippitt, Providence, R. I.; Gerrish H. Milliken, New York City; Frank I. Neild, New Bedford, Mass.; Geo. M. Wright, Great Falls, S. C.

The president and the two vice-presidents are members of the executive committee ex-officio.

DIRECTORS ELECTED

Thirty-two directors were elected at the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., held in New York City. Twenty-five were chosen for a term of three years, three for a term of two years and four for a term of one year.

Directors elected for three years were: W. D. Anderson, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; A. H. Bahnson, Washington Mills Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.; S. M. Beattie, Piedmont Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.; Jas. A. Burke, Sagamore Mfg. Co., Fall River, Mass.; G. Edward Buxton, B. B. & R. Knight Corp., Providence, R. I.; A. E. Colby, Pacific Mills, Boston, Mass.; Donald Comer, Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.; W. W. Coriell, Nashawena Mills, New Bedford, Mass.; Philip Dana, Dana Warp Mills, Westbrook, Me.; A. E. Davis, Rowan Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C.; F. C. Dumaine, Amoskeag Mfg. Co., Manchester, N. H.; A. M. Fairley, Waverly Mills, Laurinburg, N. C.; F. A. Flather, Boott Mills, Lowell, Mass.; R. H. I. Goddard, Lonsdale Co., Providence, R. I.; L. O. Hammett, Chiquola Mfg. Co., Honea Path, S. C.; Weston Howland, Warwick Mills, West Warwick, R. I.; J. A. McGregor, Utica & Mohawk Cotton Mills, Utica, N. Y.; John McMahon, Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, New York City; W. S. Montgomery, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. B. Munson, Jr., Denison Cotton Mills, Denison, Tex.; A. G. Myers, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.; Frank I. Neild, Neild Mfg. Corp., New Bedford, Mass.; Ralph C. Perkins, Pilgrim Mill, Fall River, Mass.; R. L. Stowe, Chronicle Mills, Belmont, N. C.; Thos. H. Webb, Locke Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.

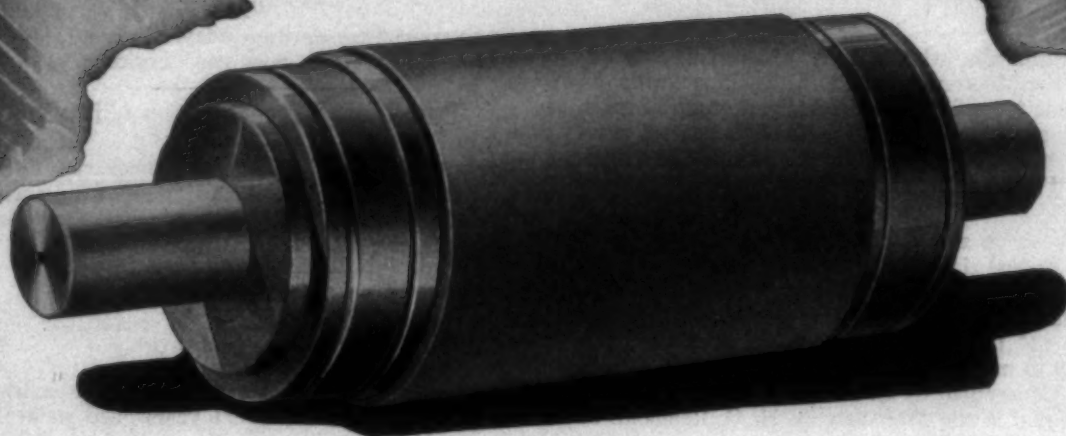
The following were elected for two years to fill vacancies: F. H. McDevitt, Soule Mill, New Bedford, Mass.; T. H. McKinney, Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Geo. R. West, Jr., Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

The following were elected for one year to fill vacancies: John B. Clark, Clark Thread Co., Newark, N. J.; Stuart H. Johnson, West Boylston Mfg. Co. of Ala.,

(Continued on Page 22)

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR

**PERKINS
QUALITY**



The superior finishing qualities of Perkins Calender Rolls are the natural result of the longest and broadest experience in the highly specialized art of making calender rolls.

Refills and remakes include the rolls of any manufacture, domestic or foreign, for any application in the textile industry.

B. F. PERKINS & SON, INC., HOLYOKE, MASS.

Engineers and Manufacturers

NO CALENDER CAN BE BETTER THAN THE ROLLS IN IT

PERSONAL NEWS

George W. Turnipseed has resigned as superintendent of the Cotton Mill Products Company, Mobile, Ala.

J. G. Sanders, formerly with the Abbott Machine Company, but who some weeks ago became overseer of spinning at the Cotton Mill Products Company, Mobile, Ala., has been promoted to superintendent of the mill.

Bernard Snow has resigned his position with the Good-year clearwater Mills, Cedartown, Ga., to accept a position with the Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss. Mr. Snow, who is a graduate of Georgia Tech, is a nephew of George Snow, of the Atlanta Brush Company.

R. A. Morgan, who is now in charge of the Cedartown Cotton and Export Company, Cedartown, Ga., has not resigned his position with the Textile Development Company, as first reported. The latter company now has a management contract with the mills, which is being handled by Mr. Morgan.

H. L. Pruitt has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Lanett Mill Division of the West Point Manufacturing Company, Lanett, Ala., to become superintendent of the Adams-Swirles Mills, Macon, Ga., and the Washington Mills, Tenille, Ga. He had served at Lanett for the past eight years.

John A. McFalls, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Mooresville Cotton Mills, Mooresville, N. C., to become identified with the Morgan group of mills, with headquarters at Laurinburg, N. C., is general manager of the group, which has plants in Laurel Hill, Laurinburg, and Raeford, N. C., and in Quitman and Millen, Ga.

R. S. Shaffer is now Southern representative for the Rochester Engineering and Centrifugal Corporation, a division of the American Laundry Machinery Company, which produces textile equipment. He will make headquarters at 919 Johnston Building, Charlotte. The company is represented in New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut by C. F. Fischer, 989 Sixth Ave., New York, and in the Mid-West by H. C. Rembold, of Cincinnati.

Earle Mauldin, who for a number of years managed the Southern Textile Expositions in Greenville, and was later connected with the Park Manufacturing Company of Charlotte and the Crown Piece Dye Works of Woonsocket, is now associated with Frank E. Keener of the Atlanta office as sales representative for General Electric Vapor Lamp Company. The Atlanta office territory includes, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

Feindel Heads Textile Chemists Group

George P. Feindel, chief chemist at Union Bleachery, Greenville, was elected chairman of the Piedmont Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, at the fall meeting held at Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, last Saturday evening. He succeeds Arthur R. Thompson, of the North Carolina Finishing Company, who served for the past year.

Prof. Albert H. Grimshaw, of the Textile School, N. C. State College, was elected vice-chairman; John C. Robinson, of R. & H. Chemical Co., Greenville, secretary, and Fred Tilson, of Mathieson Alkali Works, Charlotte,

treasurer. Paul Haddock, of American Cyanamid & Chemical Co., Charlotte, acted as chairman of the nominating committee.

George S. Harris, treasurer of the Springs Mills, Lancaster, S. C., was one of the principal speakers at the meeting. He discussed the operation of the textile mills under the Recovery Act. Mr. Harris urged that manufacturers be slow to criticize the results obtained so far under NRA, pointing out that it is not yet possible for the program to establish its strength or show its weakness. He thinks that developments so far show that the program will bring lasting benefits to the textile industry.

Mr. Harris also reviewed several other important features of the Roosevelt program, concluding that the various phases of the program should combine to bring about industrial recovery.

It was voted to hold the next meeting of the group in Greensboro some time in January.

Employees Honor Mill Head

Marion—W. P. Elliott, hosiery manufacturer of Marion, was surprised by employees of the Elliott hosiery mill with a beautiful birthday greeting, intended at once to express the good will of the employees toward the management and to perpetuate the memory of pleasant relations between employer and employees.

The greeting was in the nature of a copper plate attractively framed and bearing the inscription, beautifully engraved: "To you, Mr. W. P. Elliott, we present this tablet on your thirty-third birthday, October 7, 1933, as a symbol of our appreciation of your service to us . . ."

Two New Directors for Climax

Belmont, N. C.—W. B. Pruett and Charles T. Stowe were elected directors of Climax Spinning Company to succeed the late D. E. Rhyne at the annual meeting of stockholders. All other officers were reelected.

OBITUARY

C. C. STEVENSON

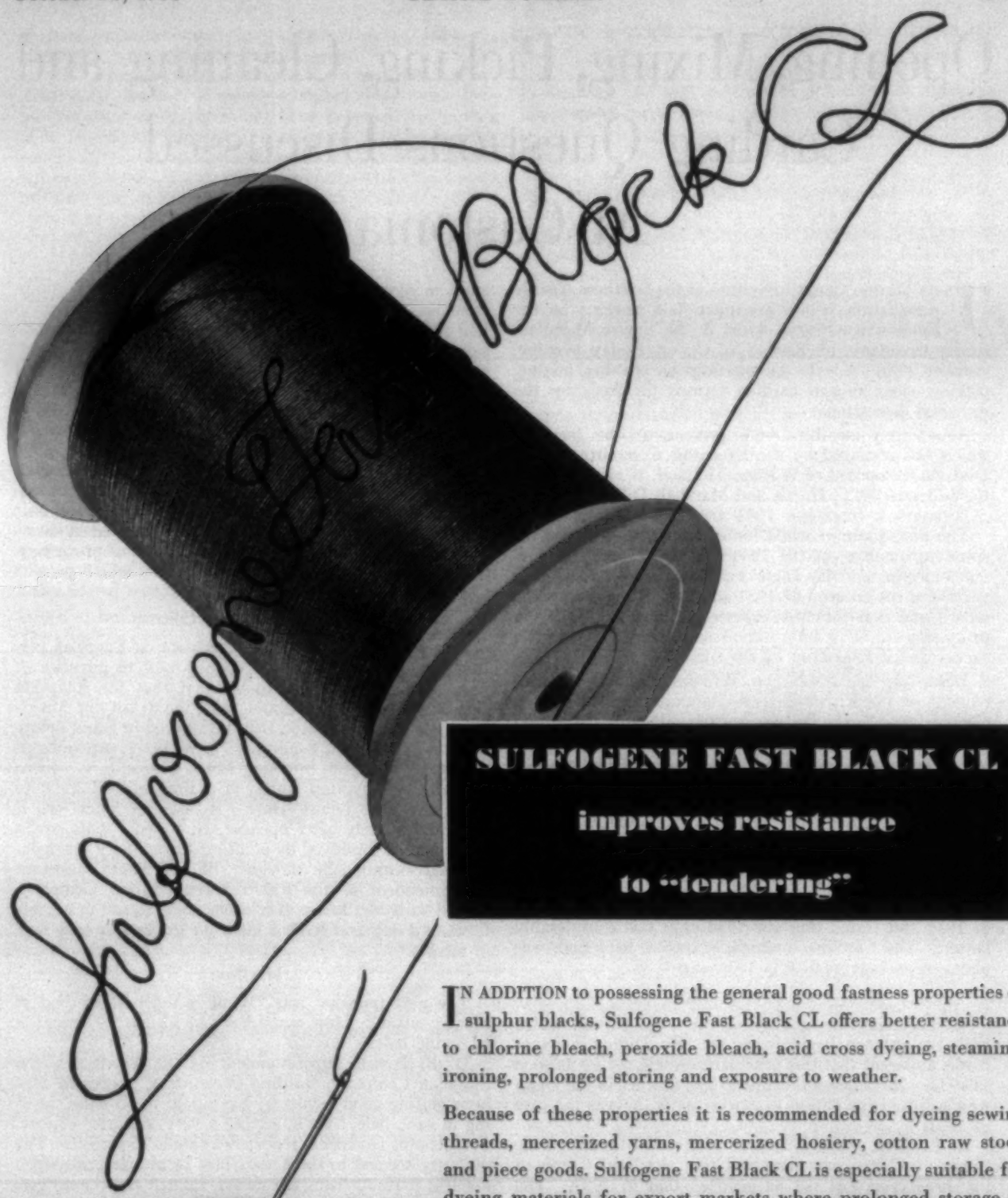
Augusta, Ga.—C. C. Stevenson, superintendent of Riverside Mills for the past 11 years, died suddenly at his home, 612 West Avenue, North Augusta, S. C., on October 20th. Funeral services were held at his home on Sunday, October 22nd. He was buried in Sunset Hill Cemetery. Mr. Stevenson was widely known in textile circles all over North and South Carolina and was regarded as a very efficient manufacturer. He was a brother-in-law of J. G. Iler of this city.

H. A. MASSEY

Macon, Ga.—H. A. Massey, 45, formerly superintendent of the thread division of the Bibb Manufacturing Company in Macon, for seventeen years, died Tuesday at his home in Gray. He was widely known in textile circles in this State. He is survived by his widow and three children.

CHRISTY GADSDEN SAYRE

Anderson, S. C.—Christy Gadsden Sayre, 58, formerly chief owner and operator of the former Anderson Hosiery Mills, and a prominent citizen of this city for many years, died at the Anderson County Hospital, following an illness of two weeks, complications having followed an operation for appendicitis.

**SULFOGENE FAST BLACK CL**

**improves resistance
to "tendering"**

IN ADDITION to possessing the general good fastness properties of sulphur blacks, Sulfochrome Fast Black CL offers better resistance to chlorine bleach, peroxide bleach, acid cross dyeing, steaming, ironing, prolonged storing and exposure to weather.

Because of these properties it is recommended for dyeing sewing threads, mercerized yarns, mercerized hosiery, cotton raw stock and piece goods. Sulfochrome Fast Black CL is especially suitable for dyeing materials for export markets where prolonged storage in hot, moist climates requires dependable resistance to tendering.

This du Pont dyestuff may be applied to cotton in all stages of manufacture. It dissolves readily, penetrates, levels and exhausts well. Sulfochrome Fast Black CL can be used in all types of machines generally used for sulfur colors. It is suitable for dyeing goods which are to be rubberized.

Send for sample of this superior non-tendering black today. Test it. See for yourself how it improves resistance to tendering.



E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.

Organic Chemicals Department

Dyestuffs Division, Wilmington, Delaware

SALES OFFICES: Boston, Mass., Charlotte, N. C., Chicago, Ill., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Providence, R. I., and San Francisco, Calif. Represented in Canada by Canadian Industries, Limited, Dyestuffs Division, Beaver Hall Building, Montreal, Quebec, and 372 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Opening, Mixing, Picking, Cleaning and Carding Questions Discussed At Gastonia

THE Gaston County Division of the Southern Textile Association held its regular fall meeting at the Community House of the A. M. Smyre Manufacturing Company, at Ranlo, N. C., on Friday evening, October 20th. A series of questions on opening, mixing, picking, cleaning and carding formed the basis for the technical discussion.

About sixty members were present at the meeting, which was arranged by the Executive Committee of the Division, composed of William McLoud, W. L. Long, W. N. Williams, R. F. Harris and Marshall Dilling.

COMPARISON BETWEEN 1931 AND 1932 COTTON CROP

The first question asked for a comparison between the spinning qualities of the 1931 and 1932 crop. At previous meetings of this Division it was brought about that the Delta cotton crop of 1931 was one of the poorest on record and that the mills experienced much difficulty in processing it. This information was likewise shown in a survey of the 1931 crop by the Arkwrights.

Discussing the 1932 crop, William McLoud, superintendent of the Rhyne-Houser Manufacturing Company, Cherryville; A. P. Richie, superintendent Dixon and Trenton Mills, Gastonia; D. W. Whitener, superintendent Myrtle Mills, Gastonia, and several others agreed that the 1932 crop was considerably better than that of 1931, but that it was not up to the average quality. Mr. Richie said that it was not as strong as the crop usually is. Mr. Whitener found that the 1932 crop was stronger and made less waste than the 1931 crop but was not up to standard.

Mr. Dilling spoke of the poor quality of the Delta crop of 1931 and stated that the 1932 crop was considerably better. The Carolina long staple cotton, he found, was about of average quality in 1931 and 1932.

1933 COTTON CROP

In discussing the quality of the 1933 cotton, which mills are just now beginning to use, Mr. Dilling said that it was apparent that this year's crop would not be as good as 1932. He believes this due to the weather in the Delta which caused the cotton to mature early, as was the case in 1931.

G. R. Grice, superintendent of Excell Manufacturing Company, Lincolnton, reported that the local cotton of the 1933 crop was not as good as that in 1932. The staple is running short on cotton from the same land, and from the same seed. W. R. Long, superintendent of Dunn Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, also reported that this year's local cotton is averaging shorter staple, contains much fly and is weaker than the preceding crop.

The Delta crop of this year, Mr. Richie stated, is running about the same quality as the 1932 crop. Several other men agreed that the 1933 crop is not showing up as well.

NO LONGER NECESSARY TO AGE COTTON BEFORE USING

The next question was "How long do you find it advisable to open cotton before processing?"

The discussion on this question showed that improve-

ment in recent years in opening and preparatory equipment has enabled the mills to eliminate the former practice of letting cotton stand, after being opened, for a considerable period, before starting it through the mill.

Mr. McLoud stated that before the introduction of modern opening equipment, it was necessary to let the cotton stand for three or four days before using. He is now opening 20 bales of cotton at a time, and does not find it necessary to age it after opening before processing. He thinks that the fact that modern mills can keep their humidity under proper control is one of the principal reasons why cotton can be handled without ageing.

Mr. Whitener and Mr. Dilling agreed that it is no longer necessary to open cotton in advance of processing. This is due to improvement in machinery which permits the cotton to be more completely separated before using.

OPENING EGYPTIAN COTTON

Several members who had experience on Egyptian cotton, found that it must be opened well in advance of processing. This is due to the fact that the Egyptian cotton is compressed to about twice the density of American bales and must necessarily be allowed to stand before regaining its natural condition. J. W. Long, superintendent of the Hampton Spinning Mills, Clover, S. C., opens 12 bales of Egyptian cotton at a time and allows it to stand two days before using. It does not work well if used immediately after opening, he stated. This condition could be improved by additional machinery for opening and cleaning, he thought. W. H. Smith, assistant superintendent of the Ranlo Manufacturing Company, agreed with Mr. Long. He opens eight to ten bales, lets it stand a day and feeds a layer off the end of each bale in mixing.

MIXING

The next question was "What is the best method of mixing cotton? How many bales at a time? Compressed or big bales?"

D. B. Parish, superintendent of the Bowling Green Spinning Company, Bowling Green, S. C., reported that he is getting good results by mixing 40 to 50 bales, feeding of each bale. He is getting a very uniform mixture. Several other members reported a similar experience. The majority seemed to think that best results are had when not less than 30 bales are mixed, though some were getting good work by mixing 20 bales.

It was brought out that in mixing compressed and uncompressed bales, it is essential to have a "fifty-fifty" mixture to get a uniform mixture, but that it is not the best practice to mix the two. Mr. Dilling and others stressed the fact that it is not practical to mix compressed and big bale cotton. It is far better to handle each kind separately.

TYPES OF OPENERS

Very little discussion was provoked on a question dealing with various types of openers. Several speakers expressed a preference for the vertical openers. J. W. Long

reported excellent results in using a cleaning trunk on connection with a single vertical opener.

LIGHT AND HEAVY FEEDING ON PICKERS

While a number of members stated that tests had showed them very little difference between heavy and light feeding on pickers, the majority opinion favored feeding light. It was brought out that it would depend somewhat upon the character and condition of the cotton as to whether it should be fed heavy or light.

ONE-PROCESS VS. TWO-PROCESS PICKING

Several members reported, in answer to a question relative to the evenness of laps from one and two-process pickers, that they were getting better results on the one-process system. Mr. Dilling, using a one-process picker of the "change over" type, said that the laps were more even.

M. R. Adams, superintendent of the Parkdale Mills, after coupling up his pickers for one-process, found a real improvement in his work. He is not losing as many laps, they are more even, had less trouble when changing cotton and is getting somewhat better production. In response to a question asking for the merits of the one-process system, several members reported that after making the change, they had better laps, better work in the succeeding processes, and found a savings in labor and power.

TYPES OF BEATERS

The next question called for a discussion on the best types of beaters on breaker and finisher pickers and for the speed and beats per inch for each.

Most of the members expressed a preference for the Buckley beater on the first beater process and Kirshner beater on the finisher picker. J. W. Long and others emphasized the fact that the blades on the Buckley beater are staggered, giving the stock a sidewise blow, and that they give good cleaning without injury to the cotton.

Mr. Dilling called attention to the fact that it is important to keep the points of beaters in good shape. It is just as essential to have the points sharp as it is to grind cards, he stated.

EFFECT OF FAN SPEED ON WASTE

Mr. Dilling then asked what effect the speed of fans had on making waste. Mr. McLoud advocated slower fan speed to get better results. He stated that he had reduced fan speed on Kirshner beaters from 1,200 down to 705. He gets less waste and avoids split laps. He also pointed out that the speed of the beater helps the fan action and allows lower fan speed. He said also that excessive fan speed forced the cotton against the screens and held it there, whereas a lower speed had a better effect on the stock.

BEST PLACE TO OIL COTTON

The next question asked for information relative to the best place to apply spraying oil to the cotton. It was found that a number of members who were using oil agreed that it was best to apply it just below the feed rolls in the breaker. Mr. Dilling and others stressed the point that it was best to clean the cotton as much as possible before applying the oil, as the first beater process cleaned cotton better before it was oiled. In the discussion on oiling cotton, most members using it reported that they used one-half of one per cent. The use of oil was advantageous, members said, in keeping the mill much cleaner throughout, making it easier to keep numbers, in keeping down gouts in yarn and in reducing static.

In answer to the question as to whether the oil had any effect on moisture regain or on the finishing processes,

Mr. Dilling stated that it had no effect on either in the finished product.

HEAVY AND LIGHT CARDING

Members who took part in the discussion of the question, "which gives the best results, heavy slow carding, or fast light carding?" generally agreed that light carding was better. John W. Long advocated fast light carding, stating it gave a cleaner web, but not necessarily a lighter lap. Mr. Williams favored a light sliver and fast doffer speed. He likes a card draft of 120 on 1 3-16 to 1 3-4-inch cotton. H. G. Winget said he preferred light carding and a draft of 120 on 1 5-32-inch cotton. Mr. Whiteener uses a draft of 120 on the same length staple, and of 140 on Egyptian cotton, 1 7-32 staple.

Mr. Dilling reported that he had tried a card draft of as high as 130 on 1 3-4-inch cotton, but that when the draft was long on shorter staple cotton, there were more ends down. He believes that the draft should be increased on long staple and cut down on short staple cotton.

One member stated that on Sea Island cotton, a draft of 190 can be used.

BEST DRAFT ON RIBBON AND SLIVER LAP MACHINES

In answer to the question, what is the best draft on ribbon and sliver lap machines, the following answers were given:

- 3 on ribbon lap machine—1.80 on sliver lap machine
- 3 on ribbon lap machine—1.25 on sliver lap machine
- 5 on ribbon lap machine—1.50 on sliver lap machine

The meeting concluded with a discussion on "Which should be heavier per yard, sliver or ribbon laps?"

This question touched off a lively debate and many varying opinions were offered. At the conclusion, it was hard to determine that any definite opinion has been developed where the whole meeting was concerned. Several members had their own opinions which they defended vigorously.

Mr. Dilling finally put the matter to a vote and out of a total of 12 votes cast, seven stated that the sliver lap should be lighter and five that the sliver lap be heavier.

In attempting to summarize opinion on this question, Chairman Dilling said that it was apparent that there was considerable misunderstanding on the subject and that it was one of which the Division might profitably spend more time for investigation.

ATTENDANCE

Among those present were:

- Adams, Geo. B., Sales Mgr., Kleen-A-Lub Co., Charlotte, N. C.
- Adams, M. R., Supt., Parkdale Mills, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.
- Blankenship, G. E., O-Spinning, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Brady, B. E., Rex Spinning Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Childress, H. M., Dunn Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Clary, R. S., O-Spinning, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Coffey, Donald, Overseer, Modena Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
- Dagenhart, J. P., O-Carding, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co. No. 1, Gastonia, N. C.
- Dellinger, D. C., O-Carding, Parkdale Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
- Dilling, Marshall, Supt., A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Dover, H. C., O-Carding, Victory Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
- Eidson, W. O., Second Hand, United Spinners, Dallas, N. C.
- George, W. C., O-Carding, Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.

(Continued on Page 23)

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Recognition of Russia

It appears that we are to yield to organized propaganda and will recognize Russia.

In an address on January 10, 1933, Dictator Stalin of Russia said:

"Our own camp is being increased throughout the world by the successes of the Five-Year Plan. This means that proletarian revolutions are threatening the capitalist world and that these successes are mobilizing revolutionary forces of all countries against capitalism."

In an even more recent address, Stalin said:

"The Communist Internationale has created possibilities for the Communist party in the United States to reach the stage where it is able to prepare the masses for the coming revolution."

To concede recognition as a friend to a nation that protests she is not a friend, but on the contrary is dedicated to the overthrow of our institutions and sworn to conspire against our peace and security, is unthinkable, "a solemn lie," to use the words of Secretary of State Elihu Root.

Bainbridge Colby is authority for the statement that no nation has materially increased its trade with Russia as the result of recognition, nor has the United States suffered in the least by withholding it.

The credit of Russia is such that we cannot afford to sell them much goods and no one has tried to explain how their credit will be improved by recognition. Their repudiation of former obligations has not helped their credit.

Were Russia interested only in her own Government, no matter how unsatisfactory that form might be to us, we would have no legitimate reason for withholding recognition but the statements made by Dictator Stalin within the past few months show that paid agents of Russia are endeavoring to overthrow our Government through a revolution.

With full knowledge that agents of Soviet

Russia, with their salaries and expenses paid by the Russian Government, are even now working to create distrust and dissatisfaction in the United States and produce a revolution we propose to recognize Russia as a friend.

If we should obtain some trade with Russia as a reward for recognition we will ultimately pay for same in blood.

Typical Misrepresentation

In a circular distributed at High Point, N. C., by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers we note the following statement:

IT IS THE ONLY ORGANIZATION IN HIGH POINT HAVING A CHARTER GRANTED BY OUR GOVERNMENT WITH JURISDICTION OVER HOSIERY WORKERS. IT IS THE ONLY LEGITIMATE TRADE UNION IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA HAVING JURISDICTION OVER HOSIERY WORKERS.

This is a deliberate effort to deceive the hosiery mill workers into believing that the Government has issued a special charter to the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and wants the hosiery mill operatives to join same.

Those operatives, who have intelligence, must know that the Government does not and can not issue charters. Charters are obtained from States, not from the Federal Government, and the only charter the American Federation of Hosiery Workers has was issued by the State of New York.

An interesting sidelight upon the effort to establish the American Federation of Hosiery Workers at High Point is that a hosiery workers union, organized by local men, has been in existence there for more than a year.

The present effort is towards getting the workers to pay dues to the New York organization rather than to the North Carolina union.

No Need to Guess

We note the following dispatch from Washington, D. C.:

Washington, Oct. 23.—The question whether the Post Office Department should use imported jute or native cotton twine arose again Monday in the opening of bids for a 600,000-pound supply.

Only two bids were received. One, by the Ludlow Sales Corporation, Ludlow, Mass., was low with an offer of 10 cents and 10¼ cents a pound for two grades of jute.

The Granite Falls Manufacturing Company, of Granite Falls, N. C., bid 21¾ cents and 21½ cents a pound for cotton twine.

There is no need to guess who will get the order because everybody knows in advance that it will be jute.

A processing tax of 4.2 cents has been added

to cotton in addition to its price having been advanced from 6 to 10 cents under the efforts to give American farmers better prices.

The labor cost in producing cotton twine has been greatly increased through the 40-hour week and the minimum wages and other restrictions.

Jute is produced in India with 16 cents per day labor. It is admitted with a tariff which is so small as to be negligible. It pays no processing tax.

They talk about aiding recovery in this country but the powerful jute lobby which has for many years prevented a tariff on jute and jute products is able to prevent any compensating processing tax or jute and the cheap labor of India is allowed to send in its jute with a great competitive advantage over cotton.

Millions of jute and paper bags are being daily substituted for cotton by cement plants, flour mills and other industries, but the jute lobby is powerful and cotton manufacturers are too weak kneed to put up any real fight.

The present situation is beyond our comprehension. Cotton products are taxed for the benefit of the cotton growers. At the same time, cotton manufacturers and cotton farmers are losing business to a foreign product which pays no tax, and virtually no duty.

They Tax Us for Such

From a full page Sunday feature in the Youngstown Vindicator we clipped the following:

That love has stepped right out of the shadow into the lecture room is a miracle due, most of all, to Professor Ernest R. Groves, who gave the first college course in love and marriage ever given in the United States, at Boston University. Today he is teaching the young people at the University of North Carolina how to manage their love life. And, whenever he gets time, he writes a new textbook on the important subject. His two latest are "Sex in Marriage" and just "Marriage."

First of all, we might ask Professor Groves to tell us what is sex appeal. We hear much of that. But the answer, the scientific, collegiate answer, has tarried. Now—please—listen to the professor:

"Sex appeal," says Professor Groves, "is a specific, inherited, automatic pattern of response."

With several hundred thousand pieces of property being advertised and sold for taxes in North Carolina it is interesting to know that some of the blood money went to pay the salary of Professor Groves.

Men and women who did their loving and courting in the old-fashioned way and then built a little home only to lose it because of excessive taxes will be delighted to learn that the sacrifice of their homes enabled Professor Groves to live

comfortably while teaching the young men of North Carolina about sex and love.

We believe in education, that is, legitimate and necessary education, but to pay men salaries to express their pet theories upon sex and kindred matters is like stealing money from taxpayers.

Babson Advises Purchase of Real Estate

Investors with large blocks of government bonds, with large bank accounts, or with prime fixed-income bearing securities of all kinds are hedging against inflation by shifting part of their funds into commodities, "cheap" bonds, and common stocks of industrial and railroad companies.

There is another class of property which also offers an excellent protection against inflation. This is real estate. There is something instinctive in humanity which forces men to turn to real estate in times of violent financial storm. At current bargain prices, I know of no better way to protect cash or government bonds against a cheapening of the dollar than by purchasing a good medium-sized farm. Many banks in the Middle West are loaded with farm land which they would like to sell at a fair price. In my opinion there is nothing cheaper today and there is no better way to protect funds against depreciation of the dollar.—*Roger Babson's Weekly Letter.*

Supreme Court on Labor Unions

In a decision rendered about 1929, the United States Supreme Court said:

"The same liberty which enables men to form unions and through the unions to enter into agreement with employers willing to agree, entitles other men to remain independent of the union and other employers to agree with them to employ no man who owes allegiance or obligation to the union."

With only two changes, the same Supreme Court is sitting in Washington and there is so much equity and justice in the above statement that there is little danger of any other position being taken.

All of us wish to co-operate with the NRA, but if William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, goes too far with his selfish plans and demands, it will be necessary to assert that a decision of the United States Supreme Court takes precedence over the laws of the NRA.



"Standard Everywhere"

**ETHONIC
BRILLIANT RED B**

**ETHONIC
FAST RED A D**

Two Sulphuric Acid dyeing colors producing exceptionally bloomy shades.

Recommended for dyeing carpet yarns, knitting yarns, ladies' dress goods and hat felts.

Have very good fastness to light, acids, carbonizing, alkalis, water, ironing and stoving.

ETHONIC BRILLIANT RED B is a blue shade

ETHONIC FAST RED AD is a yellow shade

*Send for Samples and
Quotations*

JOHN CAMPBELL



& CO.

75 Hudson St.

New York City

**American Dyestuff and Specialty
Manufacturers**

Established 1876

Branches and Warehouses:

Concord, N. C.
Boston Providence

Philadelphia
Chicago

MILL NEWS ITEMS

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The 540 looms of the Cherokee Spinning Company are now engaged in manufacturing fancy shirtings. This company owns its own dye plant and does its own dyeing.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Approximately \$1,000 in cash was secured by burglars last Wednesday night when the office of the Pomona Mills, Inc., was broken into and the combination hammered off of the safe. A number of checks and a gold watch that had been left overnight in the safe were not taken.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors, a meeting of the stockholders of the Derry Damask Mills will be held at the office of the company in Gaffney at 11 o'clock, October 31st, to consider decreasing the capital stock of the company from \$75,000 to \$25,000, according to W. K. Gunter, the president.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—The Plymouth Hosiery Mills, Inc., with principal office at High Point, has filed a certificate of incorporation with Secretary of State Stacey W. Wade, at Raleigh, to manufacture, buy, sell and generally deal in hosiery, cloth, silks, shirts, overalls, etc. Authorized capital stock \$100,000, by W. A. Davis, C. S. McKenzie, W. S. Swaim and Robert D. Davis, all of High Point.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Announcement is made that the Industrial Cotton Mills Company this week will operate two shifts of 25 hours a week each instead of the two 44-hour shifts they have been operating, and the Highland Park Manufacturing Company Unit No. 2 will operate half time this week. Abbreviated operations are attributed to the present lack of orders.

RAEFORD, N. C.—The Morgan Cotton Mills, Inc., Raeford plant, is now in full operation with the following personnel: P. L. West, general superintendent; M. F. Ross, overseer carding; G. F. West, overseer spinning; Perlle Stevens, master mechanic. The mills, which were acquired by the Morgan interests some time ago, had been idle for some time.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Plans for complete electrification of the Appleton Mills plant at a total cost of around \$200,000 was announced by mill officials. The contract for the work was awarded to the Webb Electric Company of Anderson.

With the work scheduled to be completed about January 1st, electric power will supplant mechanical power at the mill. Plans for the job were drawn by the J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineers of Greenville.

CHESTER, S. C.—The Baldwin plant of the Aragon-Baldwin group of mills has been purchased by the Springs Cotton Mills, with headquarters in Lancaster and with two plants here. The Baldwin plant has 32,000 spindles and 900 looms.

It is understood that the capacity of the plant will be increased by removal here of the carding and spinning equipment from the Altavista Cotton Mills, Altavista, Va.

In addition to the local mills, the Aragon-Baldwin Mills have plants at Rock Hill and Whitmire.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

HICKORY, N. C.—Announcement has been made here that three of the textile manufacturing plants in the Shuford group closed down Monday. Two of the mills are located in this city and one at Granite Falls, N. C. It is thought that the close-down will be of short duration.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Following a week of idleness on account of labor troubles in Northern finishing mills, the Southern Silk Mills, with units here and at Kernersville, are back in operation on a restricted basis. Vice-President J. B. Merritt said that it is hoped the mills will be able to resume full operations this week.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—Plans for the transfer of the old Seidman Braid and Fabric Corporation's plant to the Wardi Silk Mill Company of New York were announced here. The New York firm will transfer its manufacturing operations from New Jersey. Labor conditions in the East, officials said, resulted in the decision to move South. The company will manufacture silk underwear as soon as the local plant can be converted and then will employ 200 operatives.

MORGANTON, N. C.—Papers have been returned here in the case of Mrs. Minnie H. Reddish versus officers and directors of Textiles, Inc., of Gastonia, for recovery of \$6,800 as an outgrowth of the transfer of 48 shares of stock in Flint Manufacturing Company, of Gastonia, it was learned. A. G. Myers and R. G. Rankin are receivers for the corporation.

The case probably will be heard in Superior Court here at an early date.

MARTINSVILLE, VA.—The Jobbers Pants Company, of Baltimore, has accepted the city's offer to move one of its plants here, which will offer employment to 700 people.

The building of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company on Fayette street, formerly used as stemmery for the Reynolds concern, will be utilized. Three brick buildings with 70,000 square feet of floor space are available. Machinery and equipment from the Baltimore plant, being dismantled there, will be shipped here in the earliest possible moment, in order that operations may start within the next several months, it was stated. The new concern will have a payroll of \$10,000 weekly.

UNION CITY, TENN.—The city commissioners have been authorized to enter into a contract immediately with Salant & Salant, work shirt manufacturers of New York, to start a shirt factory here, and to secure suitable buildings and site for the factory. The contract will be entered into promptly and it is thought actual operations will start in the next few weeks. The property of the Child's Specialty Company of this city is being acquired, and is ready for immediate occupancy and the starting of operation of the new plant. Additional floor space will be added and this will make another large industry for this city, employing from 300 to 400 people.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—Plans have been completed and bids are now being received for an additional building for the Lexington Silk Mills, which is designed to greatly increase the daily output of the present unit, which has been operating full time since coming under the present management over eight months ago. Lexington Silk Mills are under the general management of its president, J.



**Only the best
methods can
stand the test of time in the
ERWIN COTTON MILLS**



DURING the past twenty-five years many changes have been inaugurated in the Erwin Cotton Mills. These have been changes to speed up production, to improve quality, to reduce seconds, to cut production costs.

In the case of lighting there has been just one change. That change has been to increase the intensity of illumination from the Cooper Hewitt lighting system which this company has used for twenty-five years.

These years of experience have proved the unquestionable superiority of the mercury-vapor lamp. Today nearly one thousand Cooper Hewitt lamps are used in the weave rooms of these mills.

The experience of the Erwin Cotton Mills is similar to that of scores of outstanding concerns which have recognized the dollars and cents value of Cooper Hewitt lighting over a period of many years. We should be glad to supply you with concrete facts on savings and increased efficiency. General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., 855 Adams St., Hoboken, N. J.

**GENERAL  ELECTRIC
VAPOR LAMP COMPANY**

©1914 Gen. 1933, General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.

Storage and Distribution FOR Textile Products

Our modern warehouse service is aiding many leading textile equipment and supply houses to render a prompt, dependable and economical service to Southern mills.

A safe depository for mill products . . . sprinklered . . . low insurance rates . . . negotiable receipts issued.

UNION STORAGE & WAREHOUSE CO.

(BONDED)
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Do You Have a Vacancy That You Wish to
Fill?

Get Your Man!

Through A

Classified Ad

In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

PRINTING

All Kinds of

MILL and OFFICE FORMS

DAVID CLARK, *Owner*

WASHBURN
PRINTING
Company

P. O. Box 974, 18 W. 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Spencer Love, of Burlington, the directing head of some eighteen textile plants, mainly of the rayon-silk industry. W. I. Spencer is superintendent of the mill here.

The new building, which will be located on the west side of the present structure, will be of the same type of construction, brick and steel sash, and will be about two-thirds the size of the present building. It is planned to have construction under way at an early date and it is the hope of officials of the company to have the new building and machinery read by the first of the year. When the additional building space is completed it is planned to conduct all the preparatory processes there and to fill the present building entirely with modern and up-to-date looms. A number of new looms have been installed by the present management, these replacing some of an older type that were placed several years ago when the factory was established as a broad silk weaving plant. The present plant produces rayon products.

New Du Pont Color

Leucosol Yellow K Paste (Patented), a vat color of the anthraquinone series prepared particularly for the printing trade, has just been announced by the Dyestuffs Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. It is a non-drying paste; and, as it is being manufactured especially for printing purposes, it is claimed to be grit-free, non-foaming, and does not yield specky prints, settle out, or form crusts in the barrel.

Leucosol Yellow K Paste is said to be fast to light, soaping and commercial laundering, and is applicable to cotton, silk or rayon which is to be used for dress goods, draperies and similar materials.

Officers of Cotton-Textile Institute

(Continued from Page 12)

Montgomery, Ala.; Homer Loring, United Merchants & Manufacturers, New York City; W. F. Staples, Ponemah Mills, Taftville, Conn.

Other members of the board, and terms for which they will serve, are:

Two Years—Robert Amory, Nashua Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.; Howard Baetjer, Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Baltimore, Md.; C. M. Bailey, Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.; Harry L. Bailey, Brookside Mills, New York City; John Bancroft, Jr., Jos. Bancroft & Sons Co., Wilmington, Del.; Bertram H. Borden, Borden Mills, New York City; Wm. H. Buckley, Baltic Mills, Baltic, Conn.; Julius W. Cone, Revolution Cotton Mills, Burlington, N. C.; Stuart W. Cramer, Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.; J. C. Evins, Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.; B. B. Gossett, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Geo. Lanier, West Point Mfg. Co., West Point, Ga.; Jno. A. Law, Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; Russell H. Leonard, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.; K. P. Lewis, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., West Durham, N. C.; Henry F. Lippitt, Manville-Jenckes Corp., Providence, R. I.; Ronald T. Lyman, Whittenton Mfg. Co., Taunton, Mass.; Allan McNab, New England Southern Corp., Boston, Mass.; G. H. Milliken, Dallas Mfg. Co., New York City; A. R. Pierce, Pierce Mfg. Corp., New Bedford, Mass.; Geo. P. Ray, Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Dan-

ville, Va.; W. J. Vereen, Moultrie Cotton Mills, Moultrie, Ga.

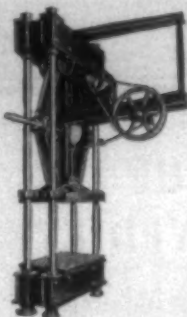
One Year—N. F. Ayer, Cabot Mfg. Co., Brunswick, Me.; Cason J. Callaway, Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.; Charles A. Cannon, Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.; J. A. Chapman, Inman Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. H. Cheatham, Georgia-Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga.; A. M. Dixon, Dixon Mills, Gastonia, N. C.; James P. Gossett, Gossett Mills, Greenville, S. C.; R. E. Henry, Dunearn Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Ernest N. Hood, Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., Salem, Mass.; Allen F. Johnson, Consolidated Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va.; W. B. MacColl, Lorraine Mfg. Co., Pawtucket, R. I.; T. M. Marchant, Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C.; Henry G. Nichols, Otis Co., New York City; W. S. Nicholson, Excelsior Mills, Union, S. C.; Charles D. Owen, Beacon Mfg. Co., Swannanoa, N. C.; Lee Rodman, Indiana Cotton Mills, Cannelton, Ind.; Kenneth S. Tanner, Stonecutter Mills, Spindale, N. C.; Paul Whitin, Paul Whitin Mfg. Co., Northbridge, Mass.; Eben Whitman, Calhoun Mills, New York City; J. D. Woodside, Woodside Cotton Mills, New York City; Geo. M. Wright, Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C.

Opening, Mixing, Picking, Cleaning and Carding Questions Discussed At Gastonia

(Continued from Page 17)

Goins, J. W., United Spinners, Dallas, N. C.
 Grice, Geo. R., Supt., Excell Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C.
 Harris, R. F., Supt., United Spinners, Dallas, N. C.
 Harwell, A. M., Overhauler, United Spinners, Dallas, N. C.
 Hawkins, D. A., Parkdale Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
 Hill, D. H., Jr., Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Hill, J. C., O-Spinning, Victory Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Holland, N. W., O-Carding, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co. No. 2, Gastonia, N. C.
 Kiser, L. Arnold, V.-Pres. and Supt., Sadie Cotton Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.
 Layel, C. L., O-Carding, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Long, J. Will, Supt., Dunn Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Long, John W., Gen. Supt., Hampton Spinning Mills, Clover, S. C.
 Lungsford, J. L., O-Carding, Sadie Cotton Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.
 Lynn, Carl, Twister Section, Smyre Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
 Lynn, J. M., Comber Section, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 McArver, C. C., O-Carding, Winget Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
 McCloud, Wm., Supt., Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co., Cherryville, N. C.
 Maultsby, Ralph C., Southern Editor, Textile World, Greenville, S. C.
 Myers, D. A., O-Spinning Mill No. 1, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Parrish, D. B., Supt., Bowling Green Spinning Co., Bowling Green, S. C.
 Parrish, J. Ross, O-Carding, Hampton Spinning Mills, Clover, S. C.
 Philip, Robert W., Editor Cotton, Grant Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
 Price, R. B., O-Spinning, Winget Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
 Putman, O-Carding, United Spinners, Dallas, N. C.
 Ramsey, A. C., Card Grinder, Parkdale Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
 Ray, E. C., O-Spinning, United Spinners, Dalas, N. C.

Richie, A. P., Supt., Dixon and Trenton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
 Rowland, J. P., O-Spinning No. 2, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Rooke, W. J., V.-Pres., Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
 Russell, G. R., O-Carding, Rex Spinning Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Schachner, Julius, Schachner Belting Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Scott, W. A., Section Hand Carding, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., No. 2, Gastonia, N. C.



BALING PRESS

Motor Drive, Silent Chain, Center of Screw.

Push Button Control — Reversing Switch with limit stops up and down.

Self contained. Set anywhere you can run a wire.

Our Catalogue sent on request will tell you more about them.

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
 328 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

CHEMICALS

Distributing Products Made by

Barium Reduction Corp.

Charleston, W. Va. SODIUM SULPHIDE

General Chemical Co.

New York SULPHURIC ACID

Hercules Powder Co., Inc.

Wilmington, Del. PINE OIL

Heyden Chemical Corp.

New York FORMALDEHYDE

John D. Lewis, Inc.

Providence, R. I. TANNIC ACID

Mutual Chem. Co. of America

New York CHROME AND OXALIC ACID

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.

New Orleans "C" SALT

Philadelphia Quartz Co.

Philadelphia SILICATES OF SODA

The Proctor & Gamble Dist. Co.

Cincinnati TEXTILE SOAPS

Solvay Sales Corp.

New York SODA ASH AND CAUSTIC SODA

Takamine Laboratory, Inc.

Clifton, N. J. POLYZIME "P"

Victor Chemical Works

Chicago FORMIC ACID

CHAS. H. STONE

Laboratory and Works Office and Warehouse
 Wilkinson Blvd. and So. Ry. Stone Bldg., Charlotte
 TELEPHONES—L. D. 942—LOCAL 6129-6120
 THE CHEMICAL HOUSE OF THE SOUTH

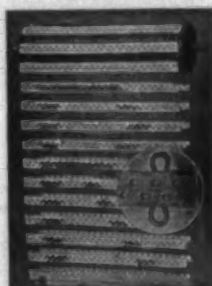
ROME DRIED FLAKES WHITE CURD FLAKES

TWO EXCELLENT TALLOW SOAPS

WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS

ROME SOAP MFG. CO.
ROME, N. Y.

SOUTHERN OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
BOX 84, CHARLOTTE, N. C.



THE IMPROVED EYE

We also Manufacture

**Dobby Loom Cords
and Pegs**

Rice Dobby Chain Company
Millbury, Mass.

SALES BUILDERS



The necessity of merchandising textile products skillfully will remain no matter how successful Administrative recovery efforts become.

Establishment of distinctive brands through use of labels, bands, hang tags, etc., is becoming recognized as a fundamental adjunct to profitable merchandising.

Our experience of many years in the design of textile branding media coupled with adequate mechanical facilities for their production in the heart of the South's great cotton mill region are yours to command.



JACOB'S GRAPHIC ARTS COMPANY
CLINTON / SOUTH CAROLINA

Short, C. B., Spooler Section, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Slaton, E. W., Section Spinning, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co. No. 1, Gastonia, N. C.
Smith, Jas. H., Card Grinder, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Smith, W. H., Asst. Supt., Ranlo Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Stary, C. J., Machinist, Ranlo Mfg. Co., Modena Plant, Gastonia, N. C.
Summitt, A. B., O-Carding, Sadie Cotton Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.
Thomas, Ben B., Sub. Dept., Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Thomason, Falls L., Rep., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Thomason, Lewis W., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Van Pelt, E. L., Master Mechanic, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Whitener, D. H., Supt., Myrtle Mill, Gastonia, N. C.
Williams, W. N., Supt., Rex Spinning Co., Gastonia, N. C.
Winget, H. G., Supt., Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.
Withers, M. L., O-Carding and Spinning, Bowling Green Spinning Co., Bowling Green, S. C.
Woods, B. H., Sec. Hand, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.

The Export and Import Situation for Cotton Textiles Under the Code

(Continued from Page 5)

given foreign industries a tremendous advantage in their export trade position. Their selling prices are still based on low costs resulting from long working hours and low wages. To permit our export trade to be destroyed cannot but seriously retard the effort to rehabilitate the domestic cotton textile industry, and the maintenance of the place in foreign trade, which has been built up through the expenditure of incalculable money and effort, has an importance far greater than is reflected by the figures showing that it represents 7 per cent of our total annual production.

IMPORTS OF TEXTILES

Difficult questions also have arisen in regard to imports. Higher domestic prices due to the code have made us more vulnerable to foreign competition in our own domestic market, and the threat of increasing shipments of cotton textiles to this country from abroad is serious. Already in some branches of our domestic textile industry, imports have had destructive effect. There is an increasing flow of certain types of cotton goods which, despite duties, freights, and other costs, from which competitive American merchandise is free, can be sold to the consumer at prices which displace American goods in the home market.

We have a concise picture of the foreign trade situation, as a whole, in a late analysis which shows that the trend in recent months has been toward an increasing unfavorable balance against the United States. August was the fourth consecutive month in which imports of all kinds were greater in value than in the preceding month. It was the third consecutive month in which imports exceeded those of the comparative period of the preceding year. In August total imports increased 70 per cent, compared with a year ago; and the unfavorable trade balance was the largest since March, 1926.

Here, again, Japanese competition is the greatest menace. Japan is not only winning our export business in

grey and bleached sheetings, denims, colored cottons, and in fact all staple goods, but Japanese exporters are after the American market also. Recently a number of New York selling agents received a letter from the New York agency of a firm described as one of the oldest exporters and importers in Japan. This firm specializes in cotton piece goods, and the letter stated that large quantities are regularly shipped from Kobe to Australia, India, Africa, Egypt, and other countries. Their objective was to establish connections with a local firm interested in handling Japanese cotton piece goods in the New York market, and it was also stated that this Japanese firm wishes to extend its export market for cotton goods to Central and South America through the intermediary of an American firm, goods to be either transhipped to New York or shipped direct to these markets. Here is an enticing opportunity for an American selling agent.

In 1930, our imports of cotton floor coverings totalled 4,302,000 sq. yds., valued at \$1,715,000. In 1932, these imports were 9,415,000 sq. yds. valued at \$3,707,000. For seven months of the present year, these imports were 7,665,000 sq. yds. with a value of \$1,990,000.

Imported cotton rugs of various kinds are deluging our home market. One type of Japanese cotton chenille rug can be landed here at 42c, while the cotton content alone of a similar rug of American manufacture would cost over 72c. Agents of domestic cotton rug manufacturers located in New York City have reported that importers of Japanese rugs send their customers to our domestic showrooms with instructions that they may select any domestic pattern desired, and the Japanese importer will supply an exact duplicate of it at 50 per cent less than the price for the domestic article.

A similar situation is illustrated by fish netting. Low priced netting is being offered in the American market by Japan, Germany, Holland, Great Britain, and Scandinavia.

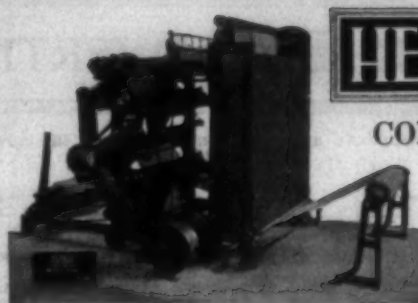
Japanese netting, 1½-inch 10-6 ply thread is offered delivered duty paid on the Pacific Coast at \$43.47 per hundred pounds. The price of comparable American netting is \$127, the cost of the thread alone manufactured in American mills being more than the entire cost of the Japanese product. American netting manufacturers report the loss if important business due to this situation.

The New York Custom House reports that for July importations of tire fabric and cord amounted to 46,472 lbs.; for August 137,768 lbs., while the Custom House records indicate that for the whole year 1932 only 700 lbs. came into this country from foreign producers.

The American cotton manufacturer operating under the higher costs imposed by the code, and facing this character of foreign competition, is in an intolerable situation which only prompt action can relieve.

EQUALIZATION FUND NEEDED

The remedy for this situation might be in the form of an equalization fund applicable to exports. With the support of such a fund, manufacturers could meet foreign price competition in markets already established, and preserve a trade which is threatened with extinction, while the fund need not be a burden upon the American taxpayer, since it could be set up from receipts from the processing tax on imported cotton goods, and the compensating taxes provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act on materials competitive with cottons. Representations have already been made to Washington by the Cotton-Textile Institute and the Textile Export Association, and the proper officials have been fully informed as to the existing situation and the suggested method of relief. Action is imperative; we urge that relief measures for this critical situation be both prompt and adequate.



HERMAS
COMBINATION
BRUSH
AND
SHEAR

Is the clothroom an ORPHAN in YOUR mill?

Your clothroom is the point of contact between your organization and your customers. Are your machines and methods there the same as 10 or 20 years ago? Give more thought to your clothroom—a dollar saved there is worth as much as one saved in any other department of your plant.

You can save 50% to 80% with our Combination Brush and Shears

Brushes and shears both sides of goods at 50 yards to more than 90 yards a minute. Reduces trimming, cleaning, burling, and inspecting costs. The brush gets leaf notes and trash. Knives shear within one foot of seams and remove strings and nibs. Powerful suction carries away all dirt and leaf—handwork and singeing is eliminated—seconds sharply reduced. Write for all the facts today.

HERMAS MACHINE CO.

Warburton Ave., Susquehanna R. R., Hawthorne, N. J.
Southern Representatives: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

\$2.50 A DAY

with bath at the
most convenient
hotel in
NEW YORK



ONE BLOCK TO
EMPIRE STATE
BUILDING





ONE BLOCK TO
PENNSYLVANIA
STATION

• A large, airy high ceiling room—from \$2 single and \$3 double without bath—from \$2.50 single and \$3.50 double with bath. And every fine hotel comfort including unusual food in the beautiful Louis XV Room.

Direction: AMERICAN HOTELS CORPORATION

J. LESLIE KINCAID, President
GEORGE H. WARTMAN, Manager

HOTEL MARTINIQUE

BROADWAY AT 32nd STREET

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

—A—	Page	—J—	Page
Abbott Machine Co.	—	Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.	—
Akron Belting Co.	—	Jacobs Graphic Arts Co.	24
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—	Johnson, Chas. B.	—
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.	7	—K—	—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.	36	Keever Starch Co.	1
Ashworth Bros.	—	—L—	—
Associated Business Papers, Inc.	—	Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.	—
—B—	—	Logmann Bros. Co.	—
Babbitt Bros.	—	—M—	—
Bailey Meter Co.	35	McCord, H. M.	—
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	28	Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Ray-	—
Barber-Colman Co.	—	bestos Manhattan, Inc., The	—
Barkley Machine Works	—	Marston, Jno. P. Co.	—
Belger Co., The	—	Martinique Hotel	25
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—	—N—	—
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	2	National Aniline & Chemical Co.	—
—C—	—	National Oil Products Co.	—
Campbell, John & Co.	20	National Ring Traveler Co.	29
Carolina Steel & Iron Co.	—	Neumann, R. & Co.	—
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.	29	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	Noone's Joseph, Sons Co.	—
Clark Publishing Co.	35	—O—	—
Clinton Co.	—	Onyx Oil & Chemical Co.	—
Corn Products Refining Co.	—	—P—	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Curran & Barry	28	Peach, D. W.	—
—D—	—	Perkins, B. F. & Sons, Inc.	13
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	—	Philadelphia Belting Co.	26
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	28	Powers Regulator Co.	—
Detroit Stoker Co.	—	Precision Gear & Machine Co.	—
Dillard Paper Co.	29	—R—	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Rhoades, J. E. & Sons	—
Draper Corporation	—	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	24
Dronsfeld Bros.	—	Robinson, Wm. C. & Son Co.	—
Dunning & Buschart Press Co., Inc.	22	Rome Soap Mfg. Co.	24
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	15	Roy, B. S. & Son	—
DuPont Rayon Co.	—	Royle, John & Sons	—
Durant Mfg. Co.	—	—S—	—
Durene Association	—	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
—E—	—	Schachner Leather & Belting Co.	—
Eaton, Paul B.	26	Seydel-Woolley Co.	—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	—	Slipp-Eastwood Corp.	36
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	—
Enka, American	—	Sonoco Products	—
—F—	—	Southern Ry.	31
Fidelity Machine Co.	—	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
Firth-Smith Co.	—	Stanley Works	—
Fitch Dustdown Co., The	26	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
Ford, The J. B. Co.	—	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	Stevens, J. F. & Co., Inc.	28
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	Stewart Iron Works Co.	—
Franklin Process Co.	9	Stone, Chas. H.	23
—G—	—	—T—	—
Garland Mfg. Co.	—	Terrell Machine Co.	—
Gastonia Brush Co.	—	Texas Co., The	—
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	—
General Electric Co.	—	—U—	—
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	21	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	—
Governor Clinton Hotel	—	Union Storage & Warehouse Co.	22
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	—	Universal Winding Co.	—
Graton & Knight Co.	—	—V—	—
—H—	—	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
Hart Products Corp.	12	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	28
H & B American Machine Co.	—	Viscose Co.	—
Hermas Machine Co.	25	—W—	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	WAK, Inc.	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—	Washburn Printing Co.	22
Hunt, Rodney Machine Co.	—	Wellington, Sears & Co.	28
Hygrolitt, Inc.	—	Whitin Machine Works	—
—	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	35
—	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—

Defines Direction Of Twist in Yarns

Providence, R. I.—A definition of the direction of twist in cotton yarns, a subject that has been controversial in various branches of the cotton industry for many years, was agreed upon by the subcommittee of the American Society for Testing Materials which began a two-day session at the Biltmore Hotel here.

All branches of the textile industry are not agreed, it will be brought out in their interpretation of the definition of twist for cotton yarns, single

and plied. What is termed a "right-hand twist" in the sewing thread branch of the industry is considered a "left-hand twist" in other cotton divisions, for example.

The resulting confusion among salesmen, mill men and tester, prompted action on a definite interpretation.

The definition adopted was as follows: "In the case of yarn or cord, the yarn or cord has a right hand or regular twist, if, when held vertically, the spirals or twists are seen to incline upward in a right-hand direction, and has a left-hand or reverse twist when the spirals are seen to in-

Do You Know

That the loss of time due to COMMON COLDS, FLU and other germ diseases among your employees can be guarded against this winter by using

RENO

The Odorless Deodorant
and Germicide

Use RENO where all foul odors originate and in your floor scrubbing water.

RENO is a powerful germicide as well as an odorless deodorant.

For demonstration write

The Fitch Dustdown Co.

Charlotte, N. C.
Cincinnati, O.—Baltimore, Md.
Established 1904

WANTED—A card grinder who can also clothe cards. Furnish references. D. D. K., care Textile Bulletin.



BELTING, PCLERS
And Other
Leather Supplies
Prompt Deliveries
PHILADELPHIA
BELTING COMPANY
HIGH POINT, N. C.
E. J. Payne, Manager

PATENTS

Trade-marks, Copyrights
A former member of the Examining
Corps in the United States Patent
Office.

PAUL B. EATON

Registered Patent Attorney
Offices: 1408-T Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797
434 Munsey Building
Washington, D. C.
Also Winston-Salem, N. C.

cline upward in a left-hand direction. In other words, with the yarn in a horizontal position, fixed at the left end, the twist may be taken out by twisting to the right, thereby designating the yarn as a right hand twist."

Approximately 50 members of the society from all parts of the country were present.

Present and Prospective Developments

(Continued from Page 10)

has been falsely asserted that the minimum wage has become the wage maximum.

The facts which I have just given you, drawn from the actual payroll figures, completely demonstrate how contrary to the fact are any such conceptions. They result from a failure to recognize the function which the minimum wage scale plays in a code. Not only would the whole tradition of the industry as to different occupational rates of pay absolutely have prevented the minimums from becoming maximums, but the provisions of the code itself expressly prevent it by preserving the pre-code differences in wage rates for the occupational groups receiving above the minimum.

Further, the code expressly provides that though the maximum hours of work are required to be greatly shortened over those previously prevailing, the new hourly rates must enable an employee to receive at least as much for a full work week for the shorter hours as he received for the previous longer hours.

CODE INCREASES EMPLOYMENT

Now as to the effect of the code upon employment. Have we done our part in reabsorbing into industry the unemployed? The 40-hour week had the effect of reducing the working week in cotton manufacturing on an average of 25 per cent. An employment survey brought out that during the last week of August the number of persons on mill payrolls had increased to the extent of 140,000 workers, or 40 per cent compared with the first week of March. We have more than brought employment in the industry back to pre-depression levels. The amount of the weekly payroll compared with the first week of March increased nearly 100 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS

The cotton code forbids the employment of minors under the age of 16 years. This provision has attracted public attention to a degree all out of proportion to its true significance in the cotton textile industry. Magazine writers have hailed it as ending a regime of large scale employment of children in cotton mills. Anyone who will take the trouble to examine the reports of the U. S. Census will see that the employment of minors in recent years has been negligible and in 1930 amounted only to approximately 3 per cent of the total persons employed in our industry at that time. Three-fourths of this number had reached the age of 15 years. We had every reason to believe that the employment of minors under 16 had reached practically the vanishing point since 1930. Nevertheless the Cotton Textile Industry Committee was glad to include this provision in the first code. Just prior to the conclusion of our public hearing, General Johnson referred to the fact that the minimum wage provision in the code would, as a practical matter, in itself have eliminated the employment of minors. He nevertheless congratulated the industry for taking this step which has been followed in all the other codes that have had the President's approval.

CODE VIOLATION EXAGGERATED

The number of complaints has been greatly magnified in certain quarters. So far the Institute's field staff has investigated or otherwise dealt with approximately 350 complaints and on last advice there were still in their hands something short of 200 complaints awaiting investigation. Many of those investigated have been found to be justified but very evidently had resulted from a misinterpretation or lack of understanding of the code provisions on the part of mill executives or their subordinates.

Third Edition of PRACTICAL LOOM FIXING

By Thomas Nelson

Dean of Textile School, N. C. State College

Completely Revised to Cover Most
Modern Equipment, With Chapters
Devoted to the

WEAVING OF RAYON and RAYON LOOMS

This book, written by a recognized authority, is accepted throughout the textile industry as the standard work on this important subject. Previous editions have been used for many years as text books in schools and colleges, and sales to mill men both here and abroad, have been most gratifying.

PRICE: \$1.25

Clark Publishing Co.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

BULLETIN Classified Ads

Bring Results at Low Cost

Make Your Wants Known Through
This Medium

SELLING AGENTS *for* SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering, Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard Street

New York

99 Chauncey St., Boston 223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

Wellington, Sears & Company

93 Franklin St., Boston

65 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia

Chicago

Atlanta

New Orleans

San Francisco

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

10-12 THOMAS ST. NEW YORK



No Good Reason



now remains for putting off your decision to try the new Victor Circle-D Travelers. Business has picked up, and it's wise to bring your spinning up-to-date before the pick-up passes you by. Prove the superior performance of Circle-D's for yourself. We'll send a trial supply FREE.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY

20 Mathewson St.

Providence, R. I.

Southern Representatives:

N. H. Thomas _____ Gastonia, N. C.
R. F. Barnes, Jr. _____ 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
I. McD. McLeod _____ 20 Church St., Bishopville, S. C.

COTTON GOODS

New York.—It was another quiet week in the cotton goods markets. Prices on both gray and finished goods were weaker. A reduction in output was reported from several sections as mills began to curtail as orders were filled. There seems little doubt that plants will be closed rather than operated for stock under present conditions. Toward the close of the week inquiries were much more frequent but buyers apparently did not have the confidence to cover further at prevailing prices.

While the print cloth mills, as a whole, are well sold ahead, mills on a number of other gray goods constructions are not so well situated.

Mill prices were at unchanged prices, and second hands, scenting the possibility of an advance, cut their concessions until there were few second hand offerings at any price and those which were around were within 1-1c of first hand prices. All of this was watched with little interest by buyers, who had little real interest in goods, and were only following the gray goods prices as a barometer of their own replacement costs. Finished goods movement had sunk to a pretty low level on many types. There was one section of the buying division, however, which followed the day's events with keen interest. This section, represented by jobbing and mail order houses, has been keeping a close eye on gray goods markets, and it is widely believed that some substantial buying is going to come from that direction in the near future.

Broadcloths were quiet and unchanged, except that more houses were willing to duplicate recent sales of low count goods.

Sheetings were quiet, and some further easiness developed. Drills were dull, with one or two numbers sliding off. Filling sateens and three-leaf twills were about steady.

Fine goods markets were not active. Some sales were reported of odd lots of standard numbers at no important price changes and there was moderate trading in fancies.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2 7/8
Gray goods, 38 1/2-in., 64x60s	4
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	5 3/8
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	4 7/8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	6
Brown sheetings, standard	10 1/2
Dress gingham	15 1/2
Standard prints	7 3/4
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s	8 1/2
Tickings, 8-ounce	20
Denims	16
Staple gingham	9

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Only a very small amount of business was done in cotton yarn last week. Trade has been slowing up for the past several weeks and the situation has been one in which there was nothing to stimulate further buying. In some instances, mills received additional shipping instructions on orders they took some time ago, but new business was very light.

None of the yarn consuming trades appear in need for yarns at the moment and they are not inclined to anticipate their future requirements. The spread between spinners' prices and buyers' ideas has narrowed somewhat as yarns have gone lower, but the markets lack a definite trading basis. Prices are regarded as irregular and confused, with not enough actual buying to establish a more definite level. Spinners are showing a disposition to curtail production in the face of declining demand. A good many carded yarn plants have ceased to run full time. In a number of cases combed yarn mills which were behind in orders some months ago are now running on a part time basis and report a very slow demand.

Combed yarn spinners are making bitter complaint against the processing tax, stating that rayon is making serious inroads in the business formerly done in combed yarns, because of the low prices of rayon.

Spinners are hoping that the cotton market will develop new strength and feel that higher cotton will bring out deferred yarn buying. So far the mills have not done anything like the amount of business that was expected in September and October.

The market gave signs of rallying from the price easing trend which has continued since a week ago and gained impetus on Monday of this week on a weak staple situation. At the close Saturday it was noted that various spinners who had become eager to find customers were withdrawing, so that the loy quotations several had made were no longer certain of acceptance.

Southern Single Warps		
8s	31½	
10s	32	-32½
12s	33	
14s	33	-33½
16s	33½	
20s	35	-35½
24s	38½	
26s	40½	
30s	43	
Southern Single Skeins		
10s	31½	-32
12s	32½	-32½
14s	33	-33½
16s	33½	
20s	35	-35½
22s	37½	
26s	39	
30s	42	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins and Tubes		
8s	31½	
12s	32½	
14s	33½	
16s	35½	
20s	37½	-35
24s	38	-39
26s	40½	-41
30s	51	
40s	62	-63
50s	63	
Southern Two-Ply Warps		
8s	32	
10s	32½	
12s	33	
14s	33	-33½
16s	34	-35
20s	35	-36
24s	37	-37½
26s	40	-41
30s	41	-42
40s ex.	55	-56
50s	67	
Carded Frame Spun Cones		
8s	31½	
10s	31½	-32
12s	32½	-32½
14s	33	-33½
16s	33½	
20s	35	-35½
24s	38½	
26s	40½	
30s	43	
32s	44	-45
34s	45	-46
36s	46	-47
38s	47	-48
40s	48	-49
42s	49	-50
44s	50	-51
46s	51	-52
48s	52	-53
50s	53	-54
52s	54	-55
54s	55	-56
56s	56	-57
58s	57	-58
60s	58	-59
62s	59	-60
64s	60	-61
66s	61	-62
68s	62	-63
70s	63	-64
72s	64	-65
74s	65	-66
76s	66	-67
78s	67	-68
80s	68	-69
82s	69	-70
84s	70	-71
86s	71	-72
88s	72	-73
90s	73	-74
92s	74	-75
94s	75	-76
96s	76	-77
98s	77	-78
100s	78	-79
102s	79	-80
104s	80	-81
106s	81	-82
108s	82	-83
110s	83	-84
112s	84	-85
114s	85	-86
116s	86	-87
118s	87	-88
120s	88	-89
122s	89	-90
124s	90	-91
126s	91	-92
128s	92	-93
130s	93	-94
132s	94	-95
134s	95	-96
136s	96	-97
138s	97	-98
140s	98	-99
142s	99	-100
144s	100	-101
146s	101	-102
148s	102	-103
150s	103	-104
152s	104	-105
154s	105	-106
156s	106	-107
158s	107	-108
160s	108	-109
162s	109	-110
164s	110	-111
166s	111	-112
168s	112	-113
170s	113	-114
172s	114	-115
174s	115	-116
176s	116	-117
178s	117	-118
180s	118	-119
182s	119	-120
184s	120	-121
186s	121	-122
188s	122	-123
190s	123	-124
192s	124	-125
194s	125	-126
196s	126	-127
198s	127	-128
200s	128	-129
202s	129	-130
204s	130	-131
206s	131	-132
208s	132	-133
210s	133	-134
212s	134	-135
214s	135	-136
216s	136	-137
218s	137	-138
220s	138	-139
222s	139	-140
224s	140	-141
226s	141	-142
228s	142	-143
230s	143	-144
232s	144	-145
234s	145	-146
236s	146	-147
238s	147	-148
240s	148	-149
242s	149	-150
244s	150	-151
246s	151	-152
248s	152	-153
250s	153	-154
252s	154	-155
254s	155	-156
256s	156	-157
258s	157	-158
260s	158	-159
262s	159	-160
264s	160	-161
266s	161	-162
268s	162	-163
270s	163	-164
272s	164	-165
274s	165	-166
276s	166	-167
278s	167	-168
280s	168	-169
282s	169	-170
284s	170	-171
286s	171	-172
288s	172	-173
290s	173	-174
292s	174	-175
294s	175	-176
296s	176	-177
298s	177	-178
300s	178	-179
302s	179	-180
304s	180	-181
306s	181	-182
308s	182	-183
310s	183	-184
312s	184	-185
314s	185	-186
316s	186	-187
318s	187	-188
320s	188	-189
322s	189	-190
324s	190	-191
326s	191	-192
328s	192	-193
330s	193	-194
332s	194	-195
334s	195	-196
336s	196	-197
338s	197	-198
340s	198	-199
342s	199	-200
344s	200	-201
346s	201	-202
348s	202	-203
350s	203	-204
352s	204	-205
354s	205	-206
356s	206	-207
358s	207	-208
360s	208	-209
362s	209	-210
364s	210	-211
366s	211	-212
368s	212	-213
370s	213	-214
372s	214	-215
374s	215	-216
376s	216	-217
378s	217	-218
380s	218	-219
382s	219	-220
384s	220	-221
386s	221	-222
388s	222	-223
390s	223	-224
392s	224	-225
394s	225	-226
396s	226	-227
398s	227	-228
400s	228	-229
402s	229	-230
404s	230	-231
406s	231	-232
408s	232	-233
410s	233	-234
412s	234	-235
414s	235	-236
416s	236	-237
418s	237	-238
420s	238	-239
422s	239	-240
424s	240	-241
426s	241	-242
428s	242	-243
430s	243	-244
432s	244	-245
434s	245	-246
436s	246	-247
438s	247	-248
440s	248	-249
442s	249	-250
444s	250	-251
446s	251	-252
448s	252	-253
450s	253	-254
452s	254	-255
454s	255	-256
456s	256	-257
458s	257	-258
460s	258	-259
462s	259	-260
464s	260	-261
466s	261	-262
468s	262	-263
470s	263	-264
472s	264	-265
474s	265	-266
476s	266	-267
478s	267	-268
480s	268	-269
482s	269	-270
484s	270	-271
486s	271	-272
488s	272	-273
490s	273	-274
492s	274	-275
494s	275	-276
496s	276	-277
498s	277	-278
500s	278	-279
502s	279	-280
504s	280	-281
506s	281	-282
508s	282	-283
510s	283	-284
512s	284	-285
514s	285	-286
516s	286	-287
518s	287	-288
520s	288	-289
522s	289	-290
524s	290	-291
526s	291	-292
528s	292	-293
530s	293	-294
532s	294	-295
534s	295	-296
536s	296	-297
538s	297	-298
540s	298	-299
542s	299	-300
544s	300	-301
546s	301	-302
548s	302	-303
550s	303	-304
552s	304	-305
554s	305	-306
556s	306	-307
558s	307	-308
560s	308	-309
562s	309	-310
564s	310	-311
566s	311	-312
568s	312	-313
570s	313	-314
572s	314	-315
574s	315	-316
576s	316	-317
578s	317	-318
580s	318	-319
582s	319	-320
584s	320	-321
586s	321	-322
588s	322	-323
590s	323	-324
592s	324	-325
594s	325	-326
596s	326	-327
598s	327	-328
600s	328	-329
602s	329	-330
604s	330	-331
606s	331	-332
608s	332	-333
610s	333	-334
612s	334	-335
614s	335	-336
616s	336	-337
618s	337	-338
620s	338	-339
622s	339	-340
624s	340	-341
626s	341	-342
628s	342	-343
630s	343	-344
632s	344	-345
634s	345	-346
636s	346	-347
638s	347	-348
640s	348	-349
642s	349	-350
644s	350	-351
646s	351	-352
648s	352	-353
650s	353	-354
652s	354	-355
654s	355	-356
656s	356	-357
658s	357	-358
660s	358	-359
662s	359	-360
664s	360	-361
666s	361	-362
668s	362	-363
670s	363	-364
672s	364	-365
674s	365	-366
676s	366	-367
678s	367	-368
680s	368	-369
682s	369	-370
684s	370	-371
686s	371	-372
688s	372	-373
690s	373	-374
692s	374	-375
694s	375	-376
696s	376	-377
698s	377	-378
700s	378	-379
702s	379	-380
704s	380	-381
706s	381	-382
708s	382	-383
710s	383	-384
712s	384	-385
714s	385	-386
716s	386	-387
718s	387	-388
720s	388	-389
722s	389	-390
724s	390	-391
726s	391	-392
728s	392	-393
730s	393	-394
732s	394	-395
734s	395	-396
736s	396	-397
738s	397	-398
740s	398	-399
742s	399	-400
744s	400	-401
746s	401	-402
748s	402	-403
750s	403	-404
752s	404	-405
754s	405	-406
756s	406	-407
758s	407	-408
760s	408	-409
762s	409	-410
764s	410	-411
766s	411	-412
768s	412	-413
770s	413	-414
772s	414	-415
774s	415	-416
776s	416	-417
778s	417	-418
780s	418	-419
782s	419	-420
784s	420	-421
786s	421	-422
788s	422	-423
790s	423	-424
792s	424	-425
794s	425	-426
796s	426	-427
798s	427	-428
800s	428	-429
802s	429	-430
804s	430	-431
806s	431	

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

Akron Belting Co., Akron, O. Sou. Rep.: L. L. Haaskins, Greenville, S. C.; L. F. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 1354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 21 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Barkley Machine Works, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

The Belger Co., Watertown, Mass. Rep. for North and South Carolina, William Lee, Box 785, Charlotte, N. C.

Borne, Scrymgeour Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps.: H. L. Slevier, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 2300 Westfield Rd., Charlotte, N. C.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. A. Mangum Webb, Sec.-Treas.

Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co., 1267-1301 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Rep.: J. C. Duckworth, Greenville, S. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Headquarters, Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C. Byrd Miller, Sou. Agt. Sou. Reps.: Luther Knowles, Sr., Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; Luther Knowles, Jr., 223 Springs St., S. W., P. O. Box 466, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C. S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep.: E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr., Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, N. C.; Wm. P. Crayton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: D. C. Newnan, L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1021 Jefferson St. Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Durant Mfg. Co., 1923 N. Buffum St., Milwaukee, Wis. Sales Reps.: A. C. Andrews, 1615 Bryan St., Dallas, Tex.; J. B. Barton, Jr., 413 Mortgage Guarantees Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Taylor, 325 Bloom St., Baltimore, Md.; H. N. Montgomery 408 23rd St., Birmingham, Ala.; L. E. Kinney, 314 Pan American Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Eaton, Paul S., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Angus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps.: Ga., Fla., Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 301 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C., S. C., Va., E. H. Gilliam, 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Ford & Co., J. B., Wyandotte, Mich. Dist. Office: 116 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Geo. W. Shearon, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: F. M. Oliver, Colonial Apt., Greensboro, N. C.; Geo. S. Webb, 405 S. Walker St., Columbia, S. C.; R. Stevens, Box 284, Greenville, S. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C. B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. B. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., J. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Zionsboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave.,

Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office: 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agent, Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 529, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 693, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 526 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Melchoir, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchoir, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep.: W. Irving Bullard, treasurer, Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept.: S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude H. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2077 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C. R. E. Barnwell, Vice-Pres.

Logemann Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Reps.: Fred P. Brooks, P. O. Box 941, Atlanta, Ga., and A. L. Taylor, Oxford, N. C.

Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Frank G. North, Inc., P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noelin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co., Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent). Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem,

Kester Machinery Co., South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.;

Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.: J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 136). Salesmen: E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 20th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.

Mauney Steel Co., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., 40 Rector St., New York City, Sou. Office and Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Julian T. Chase, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Dyer S. Moss, A. R. Akerstrom, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; James I. White, American Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson Std. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt.: C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps.: L. B. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep.: Pearce Slaughter Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office: 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C.; E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office: Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Mgr. Reps.: Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot: Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga. John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 743 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Slipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Sirrine & Co., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBea Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps.: Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.; E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 155, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office: Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitlin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitlin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. F. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Whitney Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps.: C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Cotton Yarns vs. Rayon

The action of the Southern combed yarn spinners in session here in determining to do something about the unfair discrimination that is being practiced against them in the matter of processing taxes is to be commended.

The short of the matter is, that the combed yarn industry is losing business to the rayon manufacturers at a rapid rate. Many combed yarn manufacturers here reported the alarming disclosure that many of their customers had offered to resell to them—the cotton manufacturers, themselves—the very yarn which they had bought from the cotton mill men, at a price less than they had paid for it, so low was the price of the competing fiber, rayon.

If such a thing is true, and it was reported by no less than two or three mill men, things have come to a pretty pass with the cotton mill industry. The gist of the matter is that there is no compensating tax on rayon, jute, and other competing products to make up for the processing tax that has been put on cotton goods by the Agriculture Adjustment Administration. Furthermore, the rayon plants, it was pointed out, run the amazing total of 168 hours a week, seven days a week, 24 hours a day, more than twice the time allowed cotton mills to run. This is necessary, it is stated, on account of the nature of the rayon product, being

largely from wood pulp; it is necessary that this stuff, once started in process, be finished. The mill men think, since this is necessary, there ought to be some limit to the quantity of their production, inasmuch as they do not have any limit to their hours of running.

That the situation is desperate is evidenced by the fact that many of the combed yarn plants in the county are already curtailing to an alarming degree. Some are running only two and three days per week, because there is no market for their product at the prices which they must charge. The rayon people have simply knocked the bottom out of the prices.

This is a matter which deserves the most careful and diligent attention, both from our manufacturers and from our representatives in Congress. Our Senators and Representatives ought to be looking into this unjust discrimination. Just why no compensating tax has been imposed on the rayon and jute people is something that has never been satisfactorily explained.

It looks as if the cotton textile industry is being made the goat in some of the plans of the National Recovery Act. For one thing, the industry was the first to come under the code, and is being made to suffer for this in several ways.

It is time some action were being taken to put the industry in position to compete with other industries on a fair and just basis.—*Gastonia Gazette*.

Southern Railway System Train Travel—Bargain Fares

Asheville, N. C.

Saturday, October 28, 1933

Round Trip Fare
From Charlotte **\$2.00**

Round trip tickets on sale all trains (except Crescent Limited), Saturday, October 28th. Final limit midnight Monday, October 30th, 1933.

Spend the Week-End in "The Land of The Sky."

It is Autumn-time in the beautiful mountains of Western North Carolina, offering opportunity of seeing the foliage in its many beautiful colors which can only be seen at this season of the year.

Consult Ticket Agents

R. H. GRAHAM,
Division Passenger Agent,
Charlotte, N. C.



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

DARLINGTON, S. C.

DARLINGTON MFG. CO.—OFFICIALS AND OPERATIVES ARE
REAL FRIENDS

The pictures of village scenes shown in this issue give some idea of the beauty of the community. The picture of C. L. Gilbert, superintendent, who has been on the job for 14 years, does not do him justice, but his friends all



C. L. GILBERT

over the South will be pleased to have this glimpse of him. We wanted a picture of those fine overseers and second hands, but none had been taken.

Pictures add much to the interest of a write-up, and we wish more mills would have them made. However, nothing is more beautiful than the spirit of good will and harmony that exists between the officials and operatives at this mill.

Employees seem to take pride in the mill, the work, and in their homes. The mill is nice and clean, with work running good in all departments.

PAK pick clocks have recently been placed on the 1,224 looms, making it possible for each shift to know exactly how much cloth has been woven.

Operatives are insured for \$500, which is free after 90 days' service. Also, in addition, operatives may take out \$1,000 insurance for 65 cents per month if they desire. (The writer pays \$3.35 per month for \$1,000 insurance. See the difference?) Mill people everywhere have wonderful advantages.

COMMUNITY PRIDE

Once a year a board of 12 operatives are elected to look after the welfare of the community, and their duties are to report needed repairs in property or necessary reform in morals. They are perfectly free to go to overseers, superintendent or to the higher officials for the discussion of subjects they deem important. It is said these elections are "hot as real politics" and are conducted with all the dignity of a county or State election.

Darlington Manufacturing Company has much to recommend it. There are several village churches that are

a credit to the people. Good schools for children. The town, close by, with all its attractions.

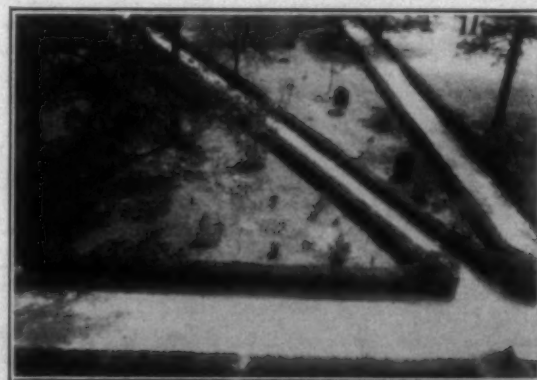
Fifteen years ago there were no hedges or shrubbery about the mill, but Superintendent Gilbert changed all that. He is very successful in rooting cuttings or growing seedlings, and has several hundred crepe myrtles, lots



Village Street—Methodist Church

of flowering and evergreen trees and shrubs about the mill and over the village.

Superintendent and Mrs. Gilbert have one of the prettiest homes in Darlington, where Mr. Gilbert's love for



Corner of Mill Park

to be in this hospitable home, where we saw Mr. Gilbert's "boss," who is about 16 months old, and his only grandchild—a lovely little boy.

landscape gardening has been well expressed in the surroundings. Uncle Hamp and Aunt Becky were delighted

OVERSEERS AND OTHERS

J. C. Stroud is overseer carding, O. D. Stroud, second hand; J. C. Stroud, Jr., W. A. Case, K. R. Scott and W. H. Dees, section men, first shift. On second shift, J. H. Emory is second hand; C. E. Kinsey, M. E. Lee and Chas. Frazier, section men.

W. F. Pettit, overseer spinning; on first shift, A. R. Small is second hand; F. J. Weaver, F. S. Kinsey, J. O. Hamilton and N. D. Tunstall, section men; R. L. Edward, section on spooling and warping. On second shift, W. I. Maddox is second hand; J. C. Tunstall, F. L. Riles, Pat Kelley and Roland Dixon, section men; H. L. Herin, section on spooling and warping; A. H. Jacob, overhauler.

G. L. Gilbert (son of the superintendent) is overseer weaving and designer. On first shift, J. W. Merritt and H. M. Weaver are second hands; D. K. Wright, J. D.



Community House, Mill and Store

Weaver, S. W. Weaver, T. E. Yarboro, J. H. Boan, H. G. Weaver, R. E. Taylor, W. M. Trador, G. W. Scott, Preston Merritt, R. D. Merritt, Coley Ganey, D. M. Campbell, B. F. Williams, J. M. Convick and J. W. Williams are section men. On second shift, W. M. Lever and W. M. Patterson are second hands; C. H. Baldwin, Henry Yarboro, Clyde David, W. I. Frye, Arthur Lee, L. M. Truett, A. J. Evans, W. B. Dixon, C. A. Denton, L. E. Taylor, C. F. Ham, G. C. Thornal, A. W. Dixon, A. M. Vause, T. S. James and Thad Jones, section men.

W. A. Jordan is cloth room overseer; C. F. Walton, slasher foreman; J. H. Hancock, foreman in tie-in room; M. H. Fleming, master mechanic.

R. W. Twitty, son of W. F. Twitty, treasurer and general manager, is working up in the mill and deeply interested in textiles. He is now assistant designer. We were glad to meet this earnest and pleasant young man.

M. M. Yates is assistant treasurer; A. T. Shearin is Y. M. C. A. secretary and always has the interest of the community at heart. There is something doing all the time—and many opportunities for improvement and advancement in various lines.

There are 1,224 looms—342 being dobby looms.

Thanks to Mr. W. F. Twitty, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Gilbert and others for a very delightful visit to Darlington.

JASPER, ALA.

ALABAMA MILLS (JASPER PLANT)

We had never before seen this pretty place, though our good friend, Superintendent C. H. Lockman, and family, had been here around three years.

This is truly a nice mill and village—all new, well painted, and in good order. The houses are neat in design and are white with gray trimming, and gray with white trimming.

We have never met a more friendly and progressive group of people, and have never enjoyed a visit more. The mill is operating in full co-operation with the NRA and work running as near perfect as possible.

J. W. Skipper, overseer carding and spinning, knows his stuff, and has a fine set of assistants and employees. W. H. Rhyne is in charge at night. Among the progressives are C. C. Haywood and Roy Wilson, card grinders; Monroe Clark and Claude Clark, section men in carding; Luther Marlow, section man, and Jack Woodard, second hand in spinning.

W. R. Brooks is the splendid overseer weaving, day line, with W. L. Harris, night weaver; W. L. Callaway, W. A. Busbin, Allan Smith, G. W. Evans and J. F. Fredrick are efficient loom fixers.

H. C. Callaway is tying-in man; C. Butler is slasher foreman; Elias Robinett, overseer cloth room; Edis L. Bobo, cloth checker.

A NICE ROLL COVERING SHOP

J. F. Sawyer is in charge of the up-to-date roll covering shop which employs several people. Rolls are covered here for all ten of the Alabama Mills. Belt repairing is also done and loom straps made.

MUNFORD, ALA.

This dandy little mill was stopped for a day or two—waiting for a supply of cotton, I believe. J. E. Carter, superintendent, is a jolly, friendly gentleman, who always has a smile and warm welcome for his friends.

He has a nice office, newly painted inside—a “turkey red” with lovely stenciled border of white. One may think that this color would be hard on the eyes, but it isn’t, and the rich, warm color is a pleasing background for the genial superintendent.

HARTSVILLE, S. C.

HARTSVILLE COTTON MILL—A GOOD MILL IN A GOOD TOWN

Had a disappointment here—did not get to see the treasurer, M. T. Twitty, one of our valued friends. T. E. McAlpine is secretary; G. H. Milliken, of New York, president; M. W. Hill, genial office man.

This mill has 38,280 spindles and 914 looms, on print cloth, and, under the supervision of W. A. Carpenter, has a splendid record. The mill and machinery looks well cared for, work runs good, and the operatives seem happy and prosperous.

We would very much like to have a picture of the superintendent and overseers, and perhaps we will get one later, if they will keep their promise to visit a photographer.

J. C. Morton is overseer carding; B. M. Simpson, overseer spinning; L. C. Ross and A. R. Lemons, progressive second hands; L. E. Blackmon, overseer weaving, with M. F. Davis, a live wire second hand.

The mill, office and village are very attractive, and in easy walking distance to the business section of Hartsville.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

COTTON MILL

For Sale at 10% of Cost

8500 Spindles
260 Looms
360 H.P. New Diesel Engine
Brick Buildings
Good Tenant Houses
Low Taxes—Good Location
A Bargain
For further information communi-
cate G. P. W., care Southern Textile
Bulletin.

WANTED—Whitin or Saco-Lowell type
willow with automatic feed and motor.
Must be reasonably priced and in good
working condition. State full particulars
and lowest price in reply. "Willow,"
care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as carder or spinner,
or both. 20 years experience; can fur-
nish best of references. 48 years of age
and married. B. J., care Textile Bulle-
tin.

Few Children Quit Mills for School

Greenville, S. C.—Despite the fact
that several reports from schools in
textile districts in other sections of
the nation indicate that enrollment
has increased considerably as the re-
sult of abolition of child labor under

the textile code, a survey in the Par-
ker School district here, which em-
braces the heavily populated textile
area around this center, shows that
only six additions have been made.

The population of the Parker dis-
trict, which is almost completely tex-
tile, since about a score of mills are
located in the area, is around 33,000,
of which 7,000 are now in attendance
at the many grammar schools and the
high school. In view of the fact that
only six children below sixteen years
of age were employed in the mills in
such a way that it interfered with
their attendance at school, the record
is considered exceptional for local
mills.

L. P. Hollis, superintendent of the
Parker district schools, said that
those six children employed in the
mills before the child labor section of
the textile code had been put into ef-
fect were employed only temporarily
during the time when two shifts were
used just previous to the agreements
to the code.

The record shows clearly that the
many manufacturing plants in the
district abandoned child labor long
before enactment of the child labor
section of the code. For years a child
labor amendment to the Constitution
has been a bone of contention.

T. M. Marchant of Greenville,
head of the American Manufacturers'
Association, was a leading proponent
of abolition of child labor at confer-
ences on the textile code.

Classified Rates

Set Regular "Want Ad" Style, without border or display lines
—4c per word, each insertion.

Minimum charge, \$1.00. Terms—Cash with order

Set Display Style, with headings in larger type and border—
\$3.00 per inch, one insertion.

WE SPECIALIZE IN

Textile Mill Forms Labels, Bill Heads, Letter Heads, etc.

To the wise use of our complete, modern equipment,
which insures economy, we add the painstaking care of
experienced craftsmen, careful supervision, prompt
service, and a background of

Over a Quarter Century of Knowing How

Let Us Quote You on That Next Job

Washburn Printing Co., Inc.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Printers of Southern Textile Bulletin

Goodrich Develops New Elastic Thread

Akron, O.—The B. F. Goodrich
Company has developed a new slow-
ageing rubber thread which it is
claimed will give much longer life
than ever before to elastic textiles,
such as corsets, garters, suspenders,
and undergarments.

The new thread, which will be
made in three colors, natural gray,
white and pink, can be washed and
ironed repeatedly and has been hung
in front of arc lights and has been
checked for tensile strength, the com-
pany states.

Laboratory ageing tests on web-
bing thread were made with the
Bierer-David Oxygen Bomb. Sus-
pended in pure oxygen at a temper-
ature of 158 degrees F. and subjected
to a pressure of about 300 pounds
per square inch, webbing containing
this thread showed no breaks after
being aged more than 144 hours, the
company reports. This is said to be
the equivalent of six years of shelf
ageing.



**FOR
CHEAPER STEAM**

Economical generation of steam can be secured only by the correct application of metering, controlling, and regulating equipment. Bailey engineers will gladly help you obtain the most suitable selection for your boiler plant. Write for literature on any of these widely known Bailey products.

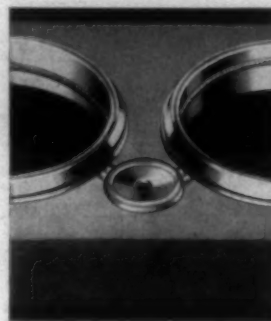
- Boiler Meters
- Multi-Pointer Gages
- Combustion Control
- Feed Water Control
- Fluid Meters
- Recorders

BAILEY METER CO.
1063 Ivanhoe Rd., Cleveland, O.

The Blue Eagle asks:
**"How's your
QUALITY?"**



Today's new standards place a high premium on Quality. Here's a ring that enables your twisters to produce high quality at high speeds.



*This ring enables
you to reply:*

"Top-notch!"

The DIAMOND FINISH Automatic Oil-lubricated ring permits the highest possible twisting speeds be-

cause it delivers a lubricant of proper viscosity to EVERY point of the circumference. It is the ONLY 100% lubricated ring, and its continuous-wick control of lubricant assures utmost cleanliness.

**Whitinsville (Mass.)
SPINNING RING CO.**

Books That Will Help You With Your Problems

"Clark's Weave Room Calculations"

By W. A. GRAHAM CLARK

Textile Expert of U. S. Tariff Commission

Second edition. Completely revised and enlarged. A practical treatise of cotton yarn and cloth calculations for the weave room. Price, \$3.00.

"Practical Loom Fixing" (Third Edition)

By THOMAS NELSON

Completely revised and enlarged to include chapters on Rayon Weaving and Rayon Looms. Price, \$1.25.

"Carding and Spinning"

By GEO. F. IVEY

A practical book on Carding and Spinning. Price, \$1.00.

"Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations"

By D. A. TOMPKINS

Third edition. Completely revised. An elementary text book for the use of textile schools and home study. Illustrated throughout. Price, \$1.00.

"Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles"

By WM. C. DODSON, B.E.

A book dealing with just that phase of dyeing which constitutes the day's work of the average mill dyer. Price, \$1.50.

"Cotton Spinner's Companion"

By I. C. NOBLE

A handy and complete reference book. Vest size. Price, 50c.

Published By

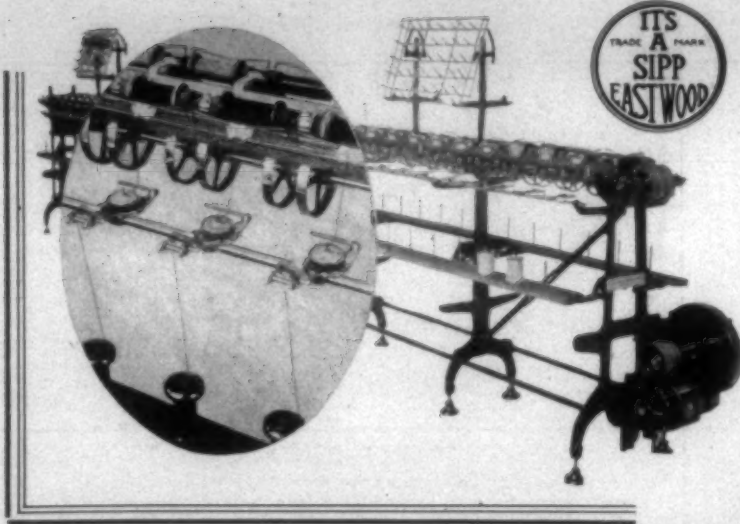
Clark Publishing Company
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

50% FASTER!

A NEW REDRAW

... Working on a unique principle

Yarn balloons off spool instead of revolving it—
measures only 22" wide overall



Instead of spools revolving, as in former types of frames, in this redraw the TENSION DEVICE revolves. Yarn is delivered over end of spool. Tension, therefore, is applied to THREAD instead of to SPOOLS.

Operates at 1500 r.p.m. on the spindle as against 800 r.p.m. on former types. Actual production is about 3 times greater. Starts quicker, too, due to new tension, and to corkhead spindles which adhere better to pulleys than do wooden heads. New type piston traverse increases speed.

Unique tension prevents slackening of ends when spindle stops.

Take-up spindles revolve in patented, oil-less bearings; roller bearings are used for the motor drive instead of old type plain bearings.

Machine is more compact—only 22" wide overall. Besides increasing speed 50%, this redraw reduces yarn breakage and knots, produces better wound spools, and heightens warping and quilling efficiency.

May we send you a descriptive folder? No obligation.

The new Sipp-Eastwood Redraw may also be used with a revolving spool if desired.

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORP.

Keen and Summer Streets, Paterson, N. J.

Manufacturers of high-speed warpers, over-end cone creels, oil-less bearing winders, redraw frames, quillers, re-beamers, edge warpers, and folding and measuring machines.

REPRESENTATIVES:

SOUTH: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Future Profits---Where Will They Come From?

ARNOLD-HOFFMAN PRODUCTS

Sizing Gums & Compounds
Soluble Gums . Softeners
Soluble Oils . Tallow
Waxes . Soaps . Flour
Dextrines . Starches
Pigment Colors and
Lakes . Ammonia
Acids . Blue Vitriol
Borax . Bichromate Soda
Bichromate of Potash

BELLE BRAND

Liquid Chlorine . Chloride
of Lime . Caustic Soda
(solid and flaked)

With the entire textile industry on an equal basis as regards hours and wages, future profits will depend, more than ever, on efficient operation.

Efficient textile processing is not merely a matter of modern equipment, nor of high grade processing materials. Proper diagnosis of the problem and the proper prescription for it are equally important.

Such diagnosis and prescription, in many textile plants today, is beyond the scope of any one man's experience due to the introduction of new fibres, rapid developments in chemical science and frequent changes in product. To save time, to avoid costly errors,—in short to assure profitable operation,—as broad an experience as possible should be directed toward the solution of every processing problem.

Arnold-Hoffman Consulting Service offers to the textile processor this broader experience. Being in constant touch with all phases of textile processing, problems that are new to our customers are generally old to us. Combining our experience with his own good judgment, the plant chemist can make wiser decisions more quickly.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.

Established 1815. Plant at Dighton, Mass.

New York . Charlotte . PROVIDENCE . Philadelphia . Boston